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THE FOURTH.

Celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence.

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THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Majestic Ghosts of the Signers of the Declaration Assembled in Independence Hall—Governor Oglesby's Philosophical Dissertation on Rebellions and Their Seasons—The Great Want of Modern Civilization.

Squeak the fife and beat the drum;
Independence Day has come.

At precisely 12 o'clock Wednesday night, the majestic ghosts of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, in accordance with a custom of many year's standing, assembled in the old familiar hall at Philadelphia. The estimable John Hancock took the chair, and called them to order. The shadowy door-keepers and the impalpable clerks took their places. The Rev. John Witherspooch prayed, and then the Honorable body went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Benjamin Harrison, Esq., in the chair, when the Secretary read the last census report, and various other documents tending to show the progress which the country had made since the last. Much gratification was shown by the delegates at the material advancement which had been made, but Edward Rutledge, Esq., and his South Carolina colleagues, sat apart, grieving over the condition of their honored Commonwealth, but somewhat confused by the positive assurances of Benjamin Franklin that his friend Mr. Greeley would unquestionably be President when they again met. As the discharges of cannon, the irregular reports of fire-crackers and torpedoes, and the shrill cries of the patriotic youth of Philadelphia announced the advent of the dawn, they left their seats, and melted away into thin air.

About the time of their disappearance, the Hon. Emory A. Storrs, the Hon. Thomas Osborne, the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, the Hon. S. D. Phelps, and several other gentlemen of prominence, now living in Chicago, arose from their patriotic couches and proceeded to rehearse, for the last time, the Fourth of July orations which they have been invited to deliver before the inhabitants of Riverside and similar country towns, and, after marking in "Applause" at the proper points, sent a copy thereof to a paper for publication.

Several Aldermen likewise arose, and read with infinite gratification that portion of the Declaration of Independence which says that liberty is among the inalienable rights with which men are endowed.

A number of small boys likewise stealthily left their beds, took fire-crackers which they had bought with surreptitiously procured money, and attempted to fire them off noiselessly, and, failing therein, put some of the number on watch to give notice of the arrival of a policeman. They also, with a richness of cursing refreshing in young children, reviled the Mayor of Chicago, and the Police Commissioners, and Council thereof, in which they were assisted by the men who keep the small shops where fireworks are sold, and who believe in their hearts that the signers of the Declaration of Independence were a set of jolly old protechnists, who inacted fire-crackers.

A great many girls and women, after they were fairly awake, returned thanks that their brothers, husbands, and fathers were out of town, and that they could amuse themselves according to their own devices; that they could have dinner and breakfast in proper season, and not be tormented by the uncleanly presence of mankind in the best room.

But it is vain to particularize. With the exception of a few sick persons, the entire population of the city got up at different times, but all profoundly conscious of the fact that it was the Fourth of July, and consequently a holiday. Very few, with the exception of the members of the Board of Education, who have recently been examining the schools, and, among other things, the classes in American history, have the slightest idea of the causes which led to the Fourth of July. Some of the more ignorant are inclined to think it a world-wide holiday, like the Irish servant who contemptuously observed, in the midst of the noise and confusion of a certain Fourth, "There are bigger doings than this in Ireland to-day." Even those who think themselves better instructed are not aware of the true state of the case, and probably will be very much obliged for a little additional knowledge on the subject, derived from a person who is fully qualified to deliver authoritative opinions.

In a Fourth of July oration, delivered a few years ago by Governor Oglesby, there occurs a philosophical dissertation on the reasons why the Declaration of American Independence must necessarily have been made on or about the time when it was actually announced, and taking the ground that it was foreordained to happen in the summer season. The Governor then laid down with great precision, illustrating it with numerous historical and thermometrical observations, the axiom that revolutions are due to heat, and that countries of equal temperatures have about the same number of revolutions. But since there is, generally speaking, more heat in summer than in winter, revolutions are more apt to occur in the former than the latter, and that is proven to be true by reference to the history of nearly all nations. Near to the equator, where the heat is more constant, there is a region of perpetual revolution, of which Mexico, Central America, Spain, etc., formed a part; but frequently, owing to the too great heat, these revolutions become addled, and turn out to be simple rebellions. The Governor said that this law had been of inestimable advantage to him, for whenever a disturbance broke out at Venezuela in summer, he paid no attention to it, for he knew it would merely result in a little blood-letting, but in no permanent results. He had further discovered that the 4th of July, 1776, was the hottest day of that year, and he had no doubt that, owing to the high temperature, the spirits of the members of the Continental Congress were fermented and worked up, that almost without their own volition they were impelled to declare themselves independent. This oration was much commented upon at the time, and may be found printed in the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an organization which was joined a few years ago by a number of Chicagoans who saw no cheaper way of being authorized to write initials after their names.

Following in the track pointed out by the philosophical moralizings of Governor Oglesby, it is proper to say that Dr. Pongloss' theories, that all things are for the best in the best of possible worlds, is supported by the fact that the Fourth of July comes in summer. Is it possible even to the warmest and most fertile imagination to represent a Fourth of July somewhere in the vicinity of Christmas? The day would have to be deprived of its most cherished and characteristic featuers, if it had ever happened at all. Since it was necessary to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence with out-door speeches, with picnics, horse races, base ball games, clam bakes, and similar athletic sports, it is easy to see that the day selected had to be summer, and not a winter one.

If there is a picture which is indelibly printed on the hearts of the American people, if there is one patriotic scene which they remember beyond all others, and which they will never forget while life lasts and the Union of the States endures, it is the one which occurred at Philadelphia on that memorable day, ninety-seven years ago. As Governor Oglesby observes, the thermometer in the possession of Benjamin Franklin, who owed much of his reputation for science to the owning of one of those instruments, marked 104 degrees. The windows were up, and a cool breeze blew into the room. The delegates had generally taken off their coats, and sat around in picturesque attitudes, their whole minds bent upon the work before them. In those earlier and happier days of the Republic, the halls of legislation were not decorated with water-coolers, flanked by dingy tumblers. In those purer days they still believed in the Book of Genesis, and fancied that water, impregnated as it was by the thousand of sinners who were drowned in the great deluge, was an unwholesome beverage. Each gentleman had a private tumbler at his elbow, and whenever the orator of the moment was peculiarly sublime in his Fourth of July speech they did not applaud, as is the rude fashion of to-day, but they took a sip in silence. State institutions were then in full vigor; Alexander Hamilton and his centralizing doctrines were not then in vogue; we had then no national liquor, no whiskey ruling the country with imperial power, and each delegate drank the favorite tipple of his colony. Wythe, Harrison, and the Virginians, were armed with mint juleps, and smoked the red clay pipes named after their inventor, King Powhatan; Charles Carroll adhered to peach brandy and honey; Sherman, Wolcott, the Adamses, and the New England men generally, favored a seductive mixture of rum and molasses, called black strap, and which is even to this day consumed in those parts lying east of the New York line. The aristocrats from the Hudson consumed their Madeira; the Pennsylvania Quakers apple jack, and the Carolinians a delicate and pale kind of whiskey, technically called "pine top." There they sat, on that memorial day of all the year, the sweat pouring from their historic brows, their faces flushed with spirit and patriotism, millions yet unborn gazing steadily upon them, and Benjamin Franklin's thermometer rose to "successful revolution," and the glasses were emptied, and the delegates with one accord deemed that "these colonies are, and of right ought to be independent," and toddled off to their boarding-houses to rest after the labors of the day.

It is possible to fancy these fine old gentlemen who smile down so benignantly from the walls of the Rotunda of the Capitol in Washington, meeting in the chilly winter season, drawn up around the logs which blazed upon the hearth, warming themselves with steaming punch, but still cold in hands and feet, dreading, doubting, questioning, drawing back from the rebellion which seemed so easy in the long, warm, summer days; meditating whether the Stamp Act and Taxed Tea were not to be preferred to the terrible possibilities of revolt, and whether it were not better to lose a little property in the shape of taxation, than all of it in the form of confiscation? A warm room would have seemed better than inalienable rights, and a winter campaign much worse than submission to gracious Majesty. Unquestionably Governor Oglesby was right, and the happy circumstance that the Colonies had a pretty high summer heat, was the sole cause of their rebellion. Canada was north of the line of revolutionary heat, and consequently remained faithful to the Crown.

Is it an easy matter to fancy a patriotic gathering in midwinter; an orator with great coat and gloves on, and an audience stamping its feet and beating its hands to keep them warm, and unable to hear half that was said on account of their ear-muffs? Or the half-frozen little boys crawling from their beds and firing off their crackers by the kitchen stove? Or the picnickers sitting on snow banks in a leafless grove, or eating frozen ham and drinking cold coffee? The excellent Mr. Jefferson observed that the roots of the Tree of Liberty must occasionally be watered with blood, and it is equally necessary, according to Governor Oglesby, that they be animated and revived by heat.

How this Fourth was passed in Chicago, can be partially seen from the following reports of the proceedings at the various places where several were gathered together. There was a general exodus on the trains, and in omnibuses and wagons. Nearly double the usual quantity of provisions was purchased, for it is understood that when people go out into the country for a day, their appetites are enormously increased. Several persons followed the advice of the prophet Jeremiah, who, in a moment of convivial weakness observed: "Drink ye, and be drunken, and full." It is true that they will be fined therefor this morning by an illiberal judiciary, which does not read the Bible, but they will not be the first who have suffered for sticking to the text. By the time that the day was one-tenth over, the boys had gotten rid of their fears of the police, and their crackers were exploded at the very doors of the station. No particular harm was done, except to teach the children of Chicago that they are above the law, and that, whenever any enactment does not suit them, all they have to do is to nullify it. These are the teachings that result in riots concerning fire ordinances and similar matters. Undoubtedly it would be far better to take every male child and philosophically whip him for about fifteen minutes in order that he might remember the grief and suffering, the bloody agony and pain, which were required to achieve freedom and to secure the supremacy of law.

Five or six thousand individuals who still cling to the delusion that there is something exciting in base ball, went down on the South Side and saw various people throw hard balls at one another. It is understood that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have taken this matter in hand, and have decided to prosecute the next person who shall maim a fellow creature by breaking his nose or fingers, or blackening his eye. That civilization which has pretty nearly abolished prize-fighting and cocking, will also get rid of this demoralizing amusement. If a Penitentiary warden were to punish an ugly prisoner by having balls thrown at his face, which he could avoid only by sacrificing his hands, Legislature and people would have at once interfered and stopped the barbarous practice.

But the immortal Fourth of July, great as it is, illustrious for its accidents, its burnt fingers, its picnics, its balloon ascensions, its oratory, and its intoxications, should be something more than all these. Indeed the day has degenerated rather than advanced. Seventy-two years ago the inhabitants of a small town in New Hampshire, profoundly grateful for the blessings which they were enjoying under the truly patriotic and Federal Administration of John Adams, met upon the village green, and forming into procession, the military leading and the citizens following, went to the meeting-house where they listened to "vigorous, chaste and forcible" address to the throne of Divine Grace, which was followed by an instructive and historic oration from a local celebrity. They then took dinner at the tavern where beef and pork were washed down with Santa Cruz and Jamaica, and they toasted John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, drank confusion to France and the Jacobins, and then at night danced to the music of two or three fiddles. There were no headaches on the morrow, and the Squire was not called upon to take cognizance of any breaches of the peace.

That was better than what occurred yesterday in Chicago, better than picnics, balloon ascensions, and base ball games. But we hope to attain something better than that. We want it understood that, on the anniversary of the day when a nation was born, all private hates and interests shall be sunk. We want the old grudges and resentments to disappear. K. K. Jones, C. H. Ham, E. S. Salomon and the noble army of martyrs must make a point of calling upon their victors and shaking hands. Ald. Daggy must drink a glass of beer with President Billings. The clergy of Chicago must meet the heads of the Personal Liberty League, and have a pleasant and cheerful chat, and they will find out that they are all human beings. S. J. Walker must look in at the newspaper offices and declare that he has no malice on account of the water-lot business. The colored citizens of the Third Ward must take Major Phelps into favor again, and crawl back into his breeches pocket. The residents of Washington street, between Elizabeth and Ada, must look in at the show across the way, and tell Green that it is all right. Ald. McCauley and Dr. Dyer must agree to let by-gones be by-gones, and Kennedy must put his head on a plate, and hand it, good naturedly to Ben Miller.

It must also be understood that on that day soda fountains will run free, that car conductors will not put a person off because he has not five cents, tailors, saloon-keepers, and grocers will forgive all debts, John Allen will spare the immigrant, servant girls will not smash crockery, and will do what their mistresses bid them, and there will be a general era of good feeling. For it is growing painfully evident that the great want of modern civilization is an annual wiping out of debts. The Jews, who were not a very civilized people, and who looked upon it as a religious duty to cut off the thumbs and big toes of prisoners taken in war, had such an institution once every fifty years. But political economy has made advances since then. Our wants have increased more rapidly than our power to satisfy them. The only method in which a person of moderate income can live in a decent way is to make debts, and it is plain to the dullest capacity that, if he is called upon to pay those debts, he has gained nothing at all, and is very much hampered and embarrassed. If he understood that these debts would not have to be paid, it is easy to see how much more comfortably he could live, and how he would be able to lay aside money, a thing strongly recommended in the cards of all the savings banks in Chicago. There is a roundabout way of wiping out debts which is called bankruptcy, and is much practised by merchants, but it is out of the power of poor people, who most need this accommodation, to practise it. The man who runs for the Presidency on this platform will be very apt to be elected. Add to the above the essential requirement that every proposal made on the Fourth must be accepted; for a girl must know that she is greatly loved, if a man can forget his country to think of her. On that day, too, "stern parents" must not exist, and rivals must smile on one another and converse amiably, and if one has hold of the girl's right hand, the other must be satisfied with the left.

If it is absolutely necessary that those "in populous city pent" should engage in that delusion known as a picnic, then let them try the following plan, which is not expensive, soils no dresses, and spoils no complexions: Percy and his darling take a late dinner together. The dining-room is cool, and there are no flies. There are not many dishes, for they are apt to distract the appetite, but what there is, must be delicately seasoned. The vegetables must be fresh and the fruits carefully selected. After dinner a cigar for Percy, and an ice for his sweetheart. Then they take the street cars and go to Union Park. While on the way they will amuse themselves by criticizing the people on the car. Nothing refreshes one more after dinner. By the time they reach the park, the sun will have nearly set. They will hire a boat, and a couple of strokes will carry them to the centre of the lake. There they float, surrounded by crowds and yet separated from them by an impassable barrier. They hear the inarticulate hum of voices, and the footsteps crunching on the gravel; they see the indistinct forms of men and women; there is life all around them, and yet they two are there as alone and as unnoticed as if floating on a shoreless sea. The perfume of flowers comes on the fitful breezes, the laughter of the waves keeps tune with the throbbing happiness of their hearts. They eat chocolate caromels, and, when the sounds of voices begin to die away, they seek the shore, and go homeward, with the consciousness of a day well spent, and then separate with one kiss so sweet that it is a proper sequel to the day. That is the manner in which rational people spend the Fourth.

Still there was much happiness in city and in country. There was a cessation of toil, except for policemen, car conductors, and printers. There was much pleasure in the tranquil and temperate groves of Evanston, a town with a candidate for Congress living on every block. The sounds of merriment were heard in the pleasant walks of Riverside, and in the woods that skirt the Desplaines. The residents of Maywood and some other suburban towns would also have rested in the shade of the trees, but, unluckily, the latter are new, and so short that they can stand in the shade of a full-grown man. The West Side Park Commissioners spent a blessed season in the Central Park, and voted themselves resolutions. The employes in the Custom House called upon the new Collector, and were graciously received by him, which was happiness enough for them, and so, in one way or another, the great majority were probably a little happier yesterday than they were on the preceding day, or than they will be to-day. Consequently the Declaration of Independence was signed not altogether in vain.

IN THE CITY.

The Entertainment at Green's Garden—The "Patriotic Sports" Not a Success—A Perilous Voyage in a Balloon—The Navigator Compelled to Descend into Lake Michigan.

Amusements were extensively advertised yesterday at the Crystal Garden, corner of Ada and Madison streets. The place consists simply of vacant lots with scarcely a sign of greenness thereon. An enterprising citizen has thrown around them a hastily constructed board fence, and within this barrier he prepared his patriotic sports. The ground was not even swept for the occasion. The cool, stiff breeze that was blowing lifted from the earth the sawdust of the disused circus rings, and flung it fiercely into the faces of unwary visitors. The advertisements seemed to have been written by Munchausen, and on their unique strength should have drawn thousands. Not more than five thousand, all told, were within the inclosure during the day and evening. These went and came, sat upon the rough, hard seats, swayed to and fro with the varying causes of excitement, and ran hither and thither without shadow of purpose. There were no printed programmes, so no one knew what was upon the small stage erected on the west side of the arena, or what the name of the special feat might be. Vaas' band furnished music for the occasion. They only arrived at home yesterday morning, and were cross, uncomfortable and quarrelsome. When excitement palled upon the patriotic appetite, they drew the attention of the spectators by a general wrangle. A gentleman whose business it was to torture the bowels of the cat, suggested to him who furnished dulcet breath for the clarinet, that it was more than likely that he was a thief. To which the manipulator of windy brass replied that it was impossible he should be dishonest, Strauss having told him in Boston that he was the best player on the clarinet he (Strauss) had ever heard. The entertainment consisted of all the features of a variety show, wedded to an exceedingly poor circus. The advertisement being a rare specimen of literature, we take it for granted that every one has read it. It then becomes only necessary to say that a faint stagger was made at everything that that high-sounding document promised.

The only feature in the entire day's performance that won the commendation of any one, was the balloon ascension. The aeronaut was a representative of Professor Steiner, and used his balloon, which was inflated after the usual manner. The ship of the air was brought upon the ground ready for its upward flight, at half-past 11 o'clock. No basket was used, a trapeze of the size commonly used by circus performers being suspended from the iron ring. On one side of it, about half way between the ring and the trapeze, a little package of provisions was attached by a cord. Exactly opposite was suspended a bundle containing the clothing of the aeronaut, compactly folded and tied. A sand bag was hung at each end of the seat of the trapeze, and four loops intended for the hands and feet of the performer were conveniently disposed, to be used after a certain height had been attained. The *voyageur* of the air was clad in simple tights that fitted his person neatly. His manner was cool and assured. The process of inflation lasted only a brief period. When the immense bag was filled, thirty persons kept it to the earth with difficulty. The aeronaut in position, and the guys loosed, it shot up into the air with extraordinary rapidity. The athlete held by one leg as he left the level of the earth. To the loud shouts which rose from the crowd, he replied with cool derisive gestures. At the height of a thousand feet, he performed a summersault, and lay horizontally across the bar. As the ascent continued, he performed a variety of feats, ending when the height of nearly a mile had been reached, by sliding, head-downwards from the ring and catching his toes upon the bar. After keeping this position for a while, he carefully drew himself up, seated himself upon the bar, and, thrusting his hands and feet through the loops, so continued through the remainder of the voyage. The atmosphere was almost too fresh for comfort upon the surface of the earth, but at the height of a mile and a half, which was soon reached, the cold became intense. The traveller began to suffer from the change in temperature, his exertion being past. He was alone in the heavens. Clouds were around him, and, occasionally, a field of mist passed beneath his feet. From below, only the great grey body of the balloon was visible. Those who looked intently could just espy a little speck below it—that was all.

Until the height of a mile was gained, the fresh northern breeze was sweeping the balloon rapidly towards the South. At that point a current of air was met blowing strongly towards the East. The aeronaut had not expected to come in contact with it so soon. He states that he has always encountered easterly winds in his ascents, but never until he had reached the height of two and a half miles. The danger was imminent, and he had made no preparations. A life preserver had not been appended as one of the fixtures. The balloon was speedily carried over the lake, which was reached near Sixteenth street. The alarmed navigator loosened the sand-bags, hoping to descend into another strata of air which would carry him landward, and also allowed the escape of a certain amount of gas. The descent was at first slow, and the shore grew farther and farther distant. Numbness was creeping over the adventurer's limbs. Not knowing the geography of the locality, he was afraid to attempt crossing the lake, and he could not strike the current of air which he trusted would drive him landward. Nothing could be seen beneath him but the glittering surface of the water. Craggy mountains and wild forests would have seemed to him at the moment less terrific.

The last weight was loosened, and a large part of the gas having escaped, the balloon began to descend rapidly, and at last struck the water about two miles from shore. Cold as the air had seemed, the water which closed over his head for a moment, sent shivers through his exhausted frame and made him almost helpless. The wind was blowing freely at the surface, and took the strange craft along with it. His course seemed to be parallel to the shore, and for some time he could not tell whether he was nearing it, or it was becoming more remote. Being encumbered by the cord of the trapeze, he disentangled himself, cut it loose from the balloon, and clung to the ring and network. Steam tugs and other smaller water craft were moving briskly in sight, but none of them seemed to regard the salvation of the bold fellow as of any particular consequence. They kept on their several ways unheeding. After having drifted a mile or two it seemed to the poor man, whom hope was rapidly deserting, with his failing strength, that the objects upon the shore could be more distinctly seen. A train of cars was just leaving the city. Taking a white pocket handkerchief from his pocket he wrung it dry as possible, and waved it in the air. The signal was at once responded to. A hundred handkerchiefs were seen fluttering from the windows and platforms, like flags of succor and good cheer. The train ran rapidly, but the balloon kept pace with it. The interest of the passengers in the being whose fate seemed sealed was heartfelt and intense. Just as the cars ran into Kenwood station, the balloon approached the shore, driven at a perilous speed. The aeronaut was thrown violently against the projecting pier, and dragged through the surf for fifty feet before his craft could be secured. A hundred kind friends were waiting to receive him. He was rescued stiff, almost dead with cold, and badly bruised, and taken to a pleasant, hospitable house near by, where he was put to bed, and oil and wine poured into his wounds. Rested and recuperated, he returned to the city in the evening, but failed to make the evening ascent in fire as advertised. The entire time spent in the two elements, air and water, was between two and three hours. Another ascent is promised to-day.

AT THE THEATRES.

The circus, theatres, and minstrel shows were all well attended yesterday, which atoned in a measure for the meagre patronage of the spring and summer. It seemed a luxury to be able to enter a theatre and sit quietly for an hour without being incessantly tortured by the thought that one might at any moment melt away and run down into his boots.

THE REVOLVER.

Fatal Shooting Affray in the North Division—One Man Killed and Another Probably Fatally Wounded by a Policeman—The Shooting Done in Self-Defence—Full Particulars of the Occurrence.

It seems as if the anniversary of our national independence cannot once pass by without some terrible act of violence occurring to mar the happiness of the day. If it is not a bloody riot at any or all the numerous picnics in the suburbs, it is an extensive conflagration, or a score of painful accidents, or a collision between police and people, in the city. Yesterday was almost entirely free from riots, and conflagrations, and accidents, but, unfortunately, the police, at a late hour in the afternoon, contributed the usual Fourth of July sensation, and a bloody one it was.

A "relief shanty," at the rear of No. 58 North Market street, near the corner of Illinois, was the scene of the tragic occurrence. By no stretch of the imagination could the locality be called a respectable one. With the exception of a few families, the residents of the block are a low order of people, given to brawls, whiskey-drinking, domestic disturbances, and quarrels with the police. It is almost impossible to arrest a disorderly person there, even in daylight, without standing the risk of being mobbed by his or her associates, for some of the women of that place and its immediate vicinity are addicted to many of the vices of the men, and have earned unenviable reputations at the Police Courts. The rule at the Third Precinct Police Station has been to put none but cool and sober men on duty in certain portions of Market street, men who would not flinch from danger, and yet would put up with a great deal of punishment and abuse before having recourse to the most dangerous weapon which the law allows them to carry—the revolver.

Since the fire Officer Cronan's beat has been upon Market street, or near by. Yesterday it was on Market street, and took in the block bounded by Illinois and Michigan streets. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while he was walking along with a brother-officer, the sound of breaking glass and excited voices reached their ears. They ran toward it, and discovered that John McNamara, the occupant of a low, one-story frame shanty at the rear of No. 58 Market street, was engaged alternately in abusing his wife (a very young woman) and breaking his furniture and windows. Though not positively drunk, he seemed to be sufficiently under the influence of liquor to be brutal and stubborn. There were very few persons about the house, and none of these seemed disposed to interfere with McNamara in his work of destruction. In fact, they seemed to look upon it as if it were a species of amusement common among their friends and acquaintances. The officers ran down the few rickety steps and rotten plank pathway that led to the unhealthy yard, and took hold of McNamara. They did not want to arrest him, or use him roughly, though there seems to have been provocation for doing both; all they wanted of him was to keep quiet, and allow his wife, and furniture, and windows to rest in peace. Of course, he violently resisted their interference at first, but he soon calmed down, and allowed himself to be brought into his house, where he promised that he would behave better, and make no further disturbance that day.

The officers left him, apparently reconciled with his wife, and then retraced their steps to the street, and went in different directions. Cronan did not wander very far from McNamara's house, because he had a presentiment that that individual would break out again, and conduct himself worse than before. In less than fifteen minutes sounds similar to those which had first attracted his attention greeted his ears. He ran back to McNamara's place, and found the owner occupied in demolishing the remainder of his windows and breaking up what was left of his furniture. His young wife, too, was coming in for her share of his violence, and his two little children were huddled together in a corner of the yard, screaming with terror. There were no strangers about the house, but there were plenty of heads stuck out of windows all along the block, the owners of which were very anxious to know what was the matter, and yet lacked the courage to ascertain for themselves.

Cronan seized McNamara by the collar and arm, and advised him to desist from further violence if he desired not to see the inside of a cell. He was willing to give him one more chance to behave himself properly; if he refused to take the opportunity, it would be necessary to arrest him. McNamara became exceedingly insulting, and swore that he would do as he pleased in his own house, despite the entire police force. The two, meanwhile, had been backing into the house through the open door, McNamara resisting with all his might, and threatening vengeance upon the officer. Seeing that the man was determined to be disorderly, Cronan resolved to arrest him. He attempted to push him out ahead of him, but McNamara purposely fell on the floor, and commenced to kick and bite. Cronan then drew his club, intending to bring the man to his senses with a tap of it. Before he had time to do so the door of the shanty was closed, by whom Cronan cannot tell, and he and his prisoner were left in comparative darkness. The officer thinks the door was closed by a man, or by McNamara's wife, the object being to place him in a position where he could not see, so that his defeat would be more easily accomplished. Immediately after, while the two were struggling on the floor, each having the advantage alternately, Cronan felt some one endeavoring to wrest his club from him. He resisted with all his strength, as the club was the only weapon he cared about using, under the circumstances, and without it his life would be in danger, unless he drew his revolver. While he was endeavoring to hold on to McNamara and the club, the door was suddenly burst open from the outside, and John Kelly, a boarder at McNamara's, entered, armed with a brick. Cronan lost his club, and was at the mercy of the two men, who were not slow to take advantage of him. McNamara had the club, and was using it upon the policeman with all his strength, but with little effect, as he happened to be underneath, and was unable to get out of the officer's clutches.

Cronan, however, was afraid of Kelly. There was danger in the missile which he held in his hand, and which he continually threatened to hurl at his head. An excited crowd of McNamara's neighbors gathered about the door, and they, too, threatened the officer, and urged on his antagonists to further violence, promising to shield them from the consequences. Emboldened by the presence of so many supporters, Kelly threw the brick and McNamara used the club. The brick narrowly escaped the officer's head, but the club came down upon his shoulders in heavy blows, and the boots of McNamara and Kelly did their work upon his hips and sides.

It was a serious position in which to be placed, and there are few men who would not have done as Officer Cronan did. He drew his revolver, and warned McNamara and Kelly, and the crowd outside, to beware. They paid no attention to him; on the contrary, the sight of the revolver only inflamed them the more. Finding his life in danger, and no one near to render him any assistance, the officer raised his weapon and fired twice. McNamara and Kelly fell to the ground with loud cries. The crowd stood in speechless astonishment, unable to aid the wounded men. The officer ran out of the shanty, no one offering to stop him. He did not imagine that either of the men were seriously hurt, and his first thought was to procure an express wagon and have them removed to the police station on Dearborn street. While he was absent, two other officers appeared on the scene of the shooting. They found the crowd, which before had been un[illegible] out for the blood of the man who had shot in self-defence. It was with difficulty that the officers gained entrance to the shanty, where they found McNamara dead, and his wife and children weeping over his body. He had been shot through the left breast and in the right shoulder. The ball in the latter case had glanced off, and struck Kelly in the head, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal. He was removed to the County Hospital with all despatch.

Cronan, having procured an express wagon, drove back to the corner of Illinois and Market streets. The streets were crowded with people, many of whom were counselling lynch law in the case of every policeman who made his appearance. As soon as they caught sight of Cronan they surrounded him, and it was expected that he would be dragged from the wagon and hung to a lamp post. There were some respectable persons in the crowd, however, who counselled prudence, and urged upon the excited ones the necessity of allowing the law to take its course. They commanded attention long enough to permit of Cronan's departure in the express wagon.

He proceeded directly to the Third Precinct Station, told what he had done, and gave himself into custody. Shortly after his arrival a number of half-intoxicated men called at the station, and demanded that the men should be handed over to them. They claimed that he was drunk, and committed a cold blooded murder. Of course, their demands were refused, and they finally went away vowing vengeance upon Cronan whenever he made his appearance in public. The statement that the officer was intoxicated is untrue, as can be proved by fifty men who spoke to him after the shooting occurred.

Sergeants Rehm and Hathaway, and three or four officers, were sent to Market street to keep the people quiet and preserve order in and about McNamara's house. They soon discovered that it would be as much as their lives were worth to interfere with any person, and all they could do was to advise strangers in the neighborhood not to get into any crowd that might gather in the street. There were plenty of drunken men about the locality all night, talking of lynch law and other modes of doing violence, but no serious collisions occurred.

There are several versions of this sad affair in circulation, but none of the reliable ones, told by respectable parties who were in the immediate vicinity of the place where the shooting occurred, differ in any material point from the account given above. The friends of the dead and wounded, as a matter of course, blame Officer Cronan for everything. The Coroner will inquire into the matter to-day, and with the aid of an intelligent jury, will settle the guilt or innocence of Officer Cronan.

John McNamara, the deceased, was between 35 and 40 years of age, and a laborer. He was addicted to drinking, and was considered quarrelsome by many. John Kelly, who boarded with him, is a young man, and a laborer also. Nothing is known of his character for order and sobriety, except what was shown yesterday. It is thought that he will not recover from the wound in his head.

BASE BALL.

A Large Attendance and a One-Sided Game at the Base Ball Park—The Troys Taken Into Camp by the Lord Baltimores—Score, Baltimores, 20; Troys, 4.

The good sense which Nick Young and Mr. Ingram manifested in bringing about a game of ball in this city on the Fourth was well rewarded. Owing to the plentiful lack of amusements in this city yesterday, the National game was handsomely patronized. The Base Ball Park was well filled nearly an hour before the time set for the game, and by the time the nines made their appearance for preliminary practice, fully 5,000 persons filled the seats on the west side of the enclosure. For half an hour before the game the crowd piled into the reserved seats, the grand stand, and the grassy spaces in front of each, besides overflowing into the right field, making one of the largest crowds ever in this city and certainly the largest this year.

The preliminary practice of the men proved to be a fair criterion of their after-play. King, for instance, was unable to hold anything that came to him, while Bellan appeared awkward, stiff, and little disposed for a sure game. This may have had an effect upon the betting, which was at the rate of $100 to $60 or $70 in favor of the Canary Birds, as Nick Young's Bible-class are sometimes styled. No very large amounts were wagered, however, and no loud offers were heard as in some cases last year.

The game was originally set for half-past 3, but the threatening weather and rapidly-gathering clouds determined the captains in favor of an earlier commencement, and it was just 3 when Fred Erby, the nobby blonde, signified to Mr. Fisher (formerly "Cherokee") that he might begin.

A special word of credit is due Mr. Erby for his exertions to make the audience, as well as the players, hear and understand his decisions. They were given in a distinct tone, and loudly enough. He was fortunate in happening upon a game having few points upon which a question could arise. In only one case did it appear from the reporters' stand that an error had possibly been committed.

The game itself hardly merits a detailed description. The winners were not up to the mark in fielding, though they batted cleanly, sharply, and effectively. It is no small element of credit to any nine to go upon the record with eighteen base hits made off Martin in seven innings. Allowance must of course be made for the lack of proper support which the slow twister received. He needs the most active and quick-witted catcher possible to render his peculiar delivery effective. Allison does not come up to the requirement in these respects. While he is as effective as any other catcher in facing swift delivery, he is not at home in racing and jumping after the difficult fouls which always attend Martin's twisters. This is shown in the fact that he put out only three men behind the bat, while Higham managed to dispose of eight. Fisher was very wild at the beginning of the game, but proved very effective, though it may be questioned whether the Troy nine could have batted anyone in the frame of mind which they showed after the second inning. There seems to be the fatal defect in Wood's nine that they go to pieces too easily. In the games already played here the custom has been to have Force, or Bellan drop and muff one or two balls, when the remainder follow a bad example and away goes the game. Steve King took his day yesterday, and succeeded in dropping three fly's out of seven chances. Bellan was envious, and braced himself for an effort, the result being that he allowed six balls to go through, or over, or under him. Force's clear record of errors is not greatly in his favor, since it was the result of opportunity, he having a very small proportion of work to perform, and seeming to prefer to pass that little over to Bellan. Zettlein was as reliable as ever, making two fine catches in the out-field, and assisting in a very pretty double play. Of the Baltimores, York bore off the honors with five well-judged catches, besides assisting in a double play. He also "got on" to Martin for five base hits.

The large crowd was as well behaved as could have been expected. Only one disturbance occurred, and that was when a policeman ejected the notorious John Allen from the ground for persistent efforts to obstruct the view of his neighbors, by standing in front of them.

In the score which follows will be found every desirable particular of the game. The letters at the top of columns are to be interpreted as follows: "O.," outs; "R.," runs; "B." first base hits; "T.," total base hits; "L." left on bases; "F.," forced out; "G.," bases on errors; "C.," flys caught; "M.," flys muffed; "P.," hands put out; "H." times assisted; "E.," fielding errors.

LORD BALTIMORE.

Players.	A.	O.	R.	B.	T.	L.	F.	G.	C.	M.	P.	H.	E.
	Batting								Fielding				
Radcliffe, s. s.	6	3	2	4	4	1	2	1	3	0	3	3	1
Higham, c.	6	2	3	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	8	1	3
Pike 3b.	7	5	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
York, l. f.	6	3	3	5	8	0	0	0	5	0	5	1	0
Fisher, p.	5	3	2	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Carey, 2b.	5	3	2	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Mills, 1b.	5	2	3	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	9	0	3
Hall, c. f.	6	3	2	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Craver, r. f.	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	51	27	20	21	29	3	3	8	11	0	27	10	8

TROY OF TROY.

Players.	A.	O.	R.	B.	T.	L.	F.	G.	C.	M.	P.	H.	E.
	Batting								Fielding				
Force, 3b.	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0
Allison, c.	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	2
S. King, l. f.	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	4	0	3
McAtee, 1b.	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Wood, 2b.	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
Bellan, s. s.	4	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	6
Gedney, c. f.	4	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
Martin, p.	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Zettlein, r. f.	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	0
Total	36	27	4	6	6	3	0	4	14	3	27	11	11

RUNS SCORED.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Baltimore	2	3	6	4	0	0	0	5	0	—20
Troy	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	—4

RUNS EARNED.

Baltimore	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—7
Troy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

ANALYSIS.

Place of game—Chicago Base Ball Park.
Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.
Umpire—Fred. Erby, Director, etc.
Out on bases—Radcliffe, 3; Higham, 1; Pike, 1; York, 1; Fisher, 1; Carey, 1; Hall, 1; Craver, 1—Force, 1; Allison, 2; King, 2; Bellan, 1; Martin, 1; Zettlein, 1.
Out on flys—Higham, 1; Pike, 4; York, 1; Fisher, 1; Carey, 2; Mills, 2; Hall, 1; Craver, 2—Force, 1; Allison, 2; King, 2; McAtee, 2; Wood, 2; Bellan, 1; Martin, 1; Zettlein, 1.
Out on fouls—Hall, 1—McAtee, 2; Wood, 2; Gedney, 2; Zettlein, 1.
Bases on called balls—Force, 1.
Wild pitches—Martin, 2.
Passed balls—Higham, 3; Allison, 1.
Double plays—York and Mills, 1; Zettlein and McAtee, 1.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Lord Baltimores remain here two days longer, appearing against the Ætnas this afternoon, and undertaking another game with the Troys to-morrow. The addition of Atwater to the Ætnas nine strengthens it materially, and fully as sharp a game will probably take place to day as the one of yesterday. It is on the books the Troy visitors will redeem themselves to-morrow; and, whether they succeed or not, a good game is sure to result.

GAME AT RACINE.

RACINE, Wis., July 4.—The Racine College nine defeated the Beloit College nine to-day by the overwhelming score of 54 to 7.

GAME AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Mutuals, to-day, defeated the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, by a score of 20 to 1.

GAME AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—The Atlantics of Brooklyn, to-day, defeated the Olympics, of this city, in two games, in scores of 9 to 5 and 15 to 12.

GAME AT CROWN POINT, IND.

CROWN POINT, Ind., July 4.—The Keith Bros.' nine, of Chicago, to day, defeated the Crown Point Club by the decisive store of 51 to 8.

THE BOSTON-CLEVELAND GAME.

Special Despatch to the New York World.

BOSTON, Mass., July 1.—Two hundred people or so sweltered for two hours in the hot sun to-day watching the first game of the championship series between the Clevelanders and the Bostons, and they were well repaid for their trouble—at least for the first half of the game. Up to the seventh inning the game was played without an error for either side, every run being scored; but then the heavy batting of the Reds seemed to demoralize their opponents, and wild throws and muffs became quite frequent. As the score shows, Pratt's pitching was "pie" for the Bostons, while that of Spalding nonplussed the visitors. Some very brilliant plays were made in the field, Sweasey and Pratt, of the Clevelanders, especially distinguishing themselves; while for the Bostons, each of the base men filled his position to perfection, and Spaulding received well-earned applause for stopping a red-hot ball off White's bat. In the eighth inning there occurred a similar case to that in the Boston Mutual game in New York, one of the Clevelanders being out and the bases full. Two men were put out on a double play, but meanwhile Sutton ran home. The umpire decided as in New York. If, therefore, the decision was erroneous, the Clevelanders are entitled to one run. The following is

THE SCORE.

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.	A.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.	A.
Hastings, c. f.	0	1	2	0	G. Wright, s. s.	4	2	1	2
Holdsworth, s. s.	0	1	3	3	Barnes, 2d b.	4	5	2	3
Wolters, r. f.	0	0	0	0	Leonard, l. f.	3	4	3	0
White, c.	0	2	4	0	McVey, c.	1	1	4	0
Simmons, 1st b.	0	0	8	1	Spalding, p.	1	3	0	4
Sweasy, 2d b.	0	1	6	3	Gould, 1st b.	0	2	13	0
Sutton, 3d b.	0	2	1	0	Schaffer, 3d b.	0	0	2	4
Pabor, l. f.	0	0	1	0	Rogers, r. f.	2	3	1	0
Pratt, p.	0	1	2	2	H. Wright, c. f.	2	2	1	1
Totals	0	8	27	9	Totals	17	22	27	14

RUNS SCORED.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	2	5	5	2	—17
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0

Runs Earned—Cleveland, 0; Boston, 11.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.
Umpire—Mr. George Smith.

THE TURF.

The Dexter Park Matinee—About 8,000 People in Attendance—Three Trotting and One Running Race—The Sport Interesting, but not Exciting.

Lovers of turf sports, numbering about eight thousand people, celebrated the Fourth at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon. A few gentlemen, unwilling to see the National Holiday pass by without some racing attractions, took the responsibility of getting up four purses, amounting to a total outlay of $3,000, and their enterprise and liberality was repaid by an immense attendance, the grand stand, club-house, and quarter-stretch being fairly alive with ladies and gentlemen, while the field area contained over five hundred elegant turn-outs, with their fair occupants. The weather could not have been finer for an afternoon's racing, the track was in tip-top condition, the races, in general, were evenly and closely contested, and altogether there was a general feeling of satisfaction at the manner in which the day was spent at Dexter Park.

THE TWO-FORTY RACE.

In the race for horses never having beaten 2:40, for a purse of $800, three horses started,—Tom Wonder, Hattie, and Kimball,—Lady Keating being drawn. In the pools Wonder was the favorite at odds of three to one.

First Heat—All got away evenly at the first attempt, Wonder going to the front on the turn, though well hugged by Kimball and Hattie. Wonder kept his lead throughout, and came home winner of the heat in 2:44, Kimball beating Hattie for second place.

Second Heat—This time Kimball had a length the best of the start, but lost it on the turn to Wonder, who had taken a lead of two lengths at the first quarter. Kimball was skipping considerably, but lost nothing by it, while Hattie was trotting steadily and well. At the half Wonder had no more than held his own, and Hattie had come abreast with Kimball. From here to the third quarter the struggle was very pretty, all three being in a bunch. Wonder shot ahead on the home stretch, and came in first by two lengths over Hattie, who led Kimball by less than half a length. Time, 2:38½.

Third Heat—This also was very closely and hotly contested, after the word had been given for a perfectly equitable send-off. Wonder showed a length's lead on the turn, with Kimball and Hattie abreast. There was no change at the half, excepting that Kimball was running a good deal in order to hold his place alongside of Hattie. They came in this shape all the way around, Wonder winning heat and race by two lengths, in 2:35½. Hattie getting second money, and Kimball third.

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK, July 4, 1872.—Purse, $800 for horses that have never trotted better than 2:40; 1st horse, $450; 2d horse, $250; 3d horse, $150; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness:

D. W. Mattocks, br. g. Tom Wonder	1	1	1
A. H. Burk, ch. m. Hattie	2	3	2
W. Patrick, s. g. Kimball	3	2	3
S. Andereon, b. m. Lady Keating	dr.		

Time—2:44, 2:38½, 2:35½.

THE THREE-MINUTE RACE.

In this race there were four to start, Nourmahal being the favorite at heavy odds against the field.

First Heat—The word was given with all the horses on even terms. Nourmahal laid out the work from the first and never allowed the others to come near her, winning the heat easily in 2:42½, Ida second, Lady Lawrence third, and Nelly Ward fourth.

Second Heat.—By this time Nourmahal was a hot favorite in the pools, selling at 15 to 5 against the field. The start was very uneven, Nelly Ward having the best of it by fully five lengths over Ida, who led Nourmahal by three lengths, while Lady Lawrence was back three lengths further. With such an advantage Nelly Ward had no difficulty in reaching the quarter first, though Ida was giving her a good fight, and Nourmahal was fast closing up the gap, which had decreased to three lengths at the half mile pole. Beyond here Ida broke and fell back, leaving the contest between Nelly Ward and Nourmahal, who were nearly even at the third quarter. Nourmahal broke badly on the home stretch and fell back to third place, Nelly Ward winning the heat by one length over Ida, who led Nourmahal four lengths, Lady Lawrence a poor fourth. Time, 2:45½.

Third Heat—The pools now experienced a decided change, the field bringing even money against Nourmahal. Again the start was very unfavorable for Nourmahal, who was behind six lengths when the word was given, but was going evenly and steady. The other three were on equal terms at the front. On the first turn Nelly Ward went to pieces, and Ida had a strong lead at the quarter, Lady Lawrence second, Nourmahal third, and Nelly Ward a poor fourth. Near the half Lady Lawrence broke and gave place to Nourmahal, who thereupon made for Ida, who was six lengths ahead, and trotting very fast. In this way they rounded upon the home stretch, but, when about half way to the wire, Ida went off her feet, and Nourmahal came in winner by two lengths in 2:39½. Ida second, Lady Lawrence a poor third, and Nelly Ward just saving her distance.

Fourth Heat.—Nelly Ward had the best of the send-off by two lengths, Nourmahal being last. Ida took a lead which promised to win the heat for her, as Nelly Ward broke on the turn, and Nourmahal did the same soon after. Both fell back greatly, and Ida seemed to have everything her own way. But the great staying qualities of Nourmahal came in to play on the last quarter, which she trotted faster than she had done any other, while Ida gave out completely as she neared the wire, and Nourmahal beat her for the heat and race by a neck in 2:43½. Nelly Ward third. Lady Lawrence did not start in the heat.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $800, for horses that never trotted better than 3 minutes; 1st horse, $500; 2d horse, $[illegible]; 3d horse, $100; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

J. C. Simpson, [illegible] m. Nourmahal	1	3	1	1
A. F. Fawcett, br. m. Nelly Ward	4	1	4	3
C. H. Schwartz, b. m. Ida	2	2	2	2
E. J. Brown, [illegible] m. Lady Lawrence	3	4	3	d

Time—2:42½, 2:45½, 2:39½.

THE FREE-FOR-ALL RACE.

In the race free for all horses, for a purse of $800, there were but three entries, Chicago, Ed. Seely, and Ellen, all of whom started. Beyond the question of the time which Chicago would make, there was little interest in the race, it being set down as a certainty that he would win, though there were enough believers in the doctrine of chances to bid $[illegible] 10 for the field against $100 for the favorite, while, in selling for second place, Ed. Seely was chosen, at the rate of $10 to $6 against Ellen Davis. Chicago was the first to respond to the call of the bell, his appearance eliciting a demonstration of applause. Seely and Ellen Davis soon followed, the latter showing a trifle lameness in one of her fore legs. After much needless delay, the horses came up for the [illegible]

First Heat—Chicago having the pole, Davis second, and Seely outside. The word was given with Seely three lengths back, and Chicago and Davis even. The heat was of no possible interest or credit to the horses, Chicago merely keeping around fast enough to keep ahead. Time, 2:41½. Davis second, and Seely third.

Second Heat—Chicago's driver was kind enough to let him come home in 2:35½, Ellen Davis second by ten lengths, and Ed. Seely just inside the distance stand.

Third Heat—The start was very much in favor of Seely, Ellen Davis being [illegible] lengths in the rear, and Chicago in the middle. The latter had little difficulty in closing up the gap, and winning the heat and race in 2:33, Ellen Davis taking second money, and Seely third.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $1,000, free to all horses; first horse, $600; second horse, $[illegible]; third horse, $200; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Graves & Loomis, b. g. Chicago	1	1	1
A. F. Fawcett, b. m. Ellen Davis	2	2	3
C. H. Schwartz, blk. g. Ed Seely	3	3	2

Time—2:41½; 2:35½; 2:33.

THE RUNNING RACE

proved to be an easy victory for Lady Fairfield, who won the first heat in 1:48 3-4; Lancer second, Derringer third, and Earl a very poor fourth; she also won the second heat and race in 1:48 1-4, Derringer second, Lancer third, and Earl nowhere.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $400, for running horses; heats, best 2 in 3, weights for ages; 1st horse, $250; 2d horse, $100; 3d horse, $50.

J. Reber, b. m. Lady Fairfield	1	1
Wm Patrick, b. g. Derringer	3	2
Jos. Scoville, b. g. Lancer	2	3
Chas. H Scanlan, s. g. Earl	4	4

Time, 1:48¾; 1:48¼.

THE RACES AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

TOLEDO, O., July 4.—The attendance at the races to-day was larger than any previous day. The first race was for horses that had never beaten 2:50, for a purse of $1,500—$750 to first horse, $350 to second, 250 to third, $150 to fourth. There were seven entries, and four started. Won by Jenny, of Baltimore, in three straight heats. Time: 2:37 3-4; 2:38 1-4; 2:40 1-2. Vanity Fair, of Toledo, second; St. Vincent, of Warren, Pa., third; Eliza D, of Detroit, fourth.

The second race was for 2:39 horses, for a purse of $2,000—$1,000 to first horse, $500 to second, $300 to third, $200 to fourth. There were 11 entries and 7 started. Won by Wade Hampton, of Baltimore, taking the second, third, and fourth heats. Time, 2:34 1-4, 2:35, 2:36. Fred, of New York, second; Little Longfellow, of Toledo, third; Cyanger, of Rushville, Ind., fourth. Fred took the first heat in 2:33.

To-morrow is the last day of the meeting, and the interest centres in the free to all race, for which there are 8 entries, including the favorites Red Cloud, of Rushville, and Pilot Temple, of Indianapolis.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

LONG BRANCH, July 4.—There was a large attendance on the Monmouth Park races to-day. The first race, three quarters of a mile dash, for sweepstakes, was won by Menora, beating four horses. Time, 1:18½.

The second race was for the Jersey Jockey Club purse of $1,500, for all ages, mile heats, best three in five, the winner to receive $1,000; second, $350; third, $150. Longfellow, Arizona, Susan Ann, and Metalla were entered. No pools were sold on the first horse, no one being willing to bet against Longfellow. Longfellow won the first heat, Metalla second, and Susan Ann third. Time, 1:56½. The second heat was won by Longfellow. Time, 1:54. Longfellow came in in the first heat in 1:43½.

The third race for a purse of $500, for beaten horses, was won by Lochiel. Time, 2:44¼.

ACCIDENTS.

A Chapter About the Loss of Fingers, Toes, and Heels.

As is usual on the Fourth, many juveniles injured themselves by carelessly using fire arms, and persons were shot by others through accident. The list given below is much smaller than any Fourth for many years, and the decrease of mishaps is undoubtedly due to the Board of Police in prohibiting the discharging of pistols and revolvers. It was believed that the admonition would not be heeded by some, but that the promulgation of the order had a good effect, no one can deny. Many pistols were not brought out and used by their owners, for fear of arrest, and this is what the Police Commissioners desired. They knew it would be impossible to stop noise-making absolutely, but that it could be checked to a large extent was unquestionable; and such proved to be the case yesterday.

The body of a man was found near the railroad track at Ravenswood yesterday morning. It was cut and mangled, and had evidently been crushed beneath the wheels of a train of cars. The corpse was removed to the morgue. The deceased is supposed to be William Zebocke, formerly a constable in one of the wards of this city.

The alarm from Box 371, at 8 oclock last evening, was caused by fire-crackers which were let off by some boys near the two-story frame building No. 667 South Jefferson street, owned and occupied by William Parker. Clothing valued at $150 was burned up; building not damaged. No insurance.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Alexander Felcker, of No. 12 Coolidge street, was knocked down and injured by a runaway which he was endeavoring to stop, near the corner of Harrison and Canal streets. There were two little children in the buggy, which had evidently been left unhitched. The horse was finally stopped by some citizens.

August Nieman was accidentally shot by a young man named Herman Tork, while sitting in his door-way, No. 774 South Halsted street. The ball entered his left breast, near the nipple, causing a serious wound. Dr. Westerburg attended to him.

About half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon a lad named Robert Duggan, aged 10 years, shot his right thumb nearly off, and it had to be amputated. The accident happened in front of his mother's residence, No. 204 West Polk street. Dr. Sullivan performed the operation.

Charles Schack, aged 12 years, while loading a small pistol, was shot through the right hand, the ram-rod passing through the flesh. He was taken to his home, No. 698 West Lake street, and was relieved of pain by Dr. Erle.

While "fooling" with a pistol in front of his uncle's house, No. 77 Mather street, William Moore, aged 12 years, shot off his left thumb. Dr. Goll amputated the jagged end, and made him happy by assuring him that he would not die.

At noon George Barlow, 10 years of age, whose parents live at No. 39 Norton street, shot himself in the abdomen. The ball could not be found, and Dr. Gunet thinks he cannot survive.

A lad named Peter Klein, whose parents reside at No. 272 Larrabee street, fell off a Turner hobby-horse, commonly called a "Flying Dutchman," at Ogden's Grove, and sustained a compound fracture of the left heel. A portion of his foot was amputated.

At half-past 6 o'clock last evening, Edward Behrendt, a boy, residing at No. 18 Luke street, was accidentally shot through the leg by another boy named Hencell, of No. 50 Luke street. The wound is not dangerous.

A man named Herman Schultze was accidentally shot in the left hip in front of his residence, No. 612 West Twelfth street, by a young man named Rudolph Smith. The accident occurred at 8 o'clock in the evening. The wound is not serious.

Lewis Patton and John Flood became patriotically intoxicated on Fourth avenue last evening, and indulged in a fight, during which the latter's head was split open. Patton was arrested.

George Marshall and William Morrison were assaulted by a crowd of roughs, at the entrance to the base ball park, last evening, and badly beaten. Their injuries were very severe. Two of their assailants were arrested.

At half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning Charles Hucker, a boy residing at No. 26 Newton street, was injured in the right hand while loading a pistol. The member will have to be removed.

Mr. Sperling, a lawyer, was met by four Fourth of July highway robbers on Central [A]venue, last evening, who relieved him of the weight of his gold watch, worth $150, and $[illegible]0 in money.

At ha[lf]-past 8 o'clock last evening fire broke out at No. 137 Blue Island avenue, and was extinguished without giving any alarm. The awning and sign were ignited by fire-crackers. Loss, $25.

August Langhoff, 10 years old, was shot in the right thigh while arranging a small cannon, yesterday afternoon. Amputation will have to be performed.

AT AURORA.

How the "Glorious Fourth" was Ushered In and Out by the Good People of Our Pleasant Suburb—Processions, Picnics, Speeches, and Fire Works.

AURORA, July 4.—Fourth of July arrived in this town at 12 o'clock last night, and remained all day. He is a person of discrimination, and chose a nice place to visit, though, of course, the ubiquitous being was everywhere else at the same time. Aurora is quite a juvenile city, dating its birth about the same period as that fine suburb Chicago, of which, however she is not jealous, but rather proud and boastful. She claims from twelve to fourteen thousand inhabitants, who live in the centre of a fertile country, and have hotels and manufactories, and newspapers, and churches, and cemeteries, to say nothing of fair women whose fame has spread to the metropolis, and whose beauty and accomplishments have drawn city beaux to flit around them like moths around candles. A river—the lovely Fox—which flows past the doors, pretty fast sometimes, though just now it dribbles along, and like the Falls of Minnehaha in summer, would be materially assisted by the contribution of a few barrels of water. But still, it is a beautiful stream. Standing on the West Ridge, the landscape stretches away up and down the river as far as the eye can reach to the north, and as far as the railroad bridge south. The railroad bridge rather intercepts the view down there, as it is not transparent. On account of its utility, however, we will excuse it. The banks of the river are lined by pleasant fields; here and there clumps of forest stately and sombre, come down close to the water's edge, kissing the stream and sending the compliments about to be carried to their friends further down. Pretty islands repose in the water, and at this season are covered with a luxuriant growth of wild flowers and weeds. In the early morn the valley smiles like a basket of chips, and its face seems as happy as a young bride. The town clambers up the declivity on each side of the river, the spires of the many houses of worship cut into the blushing sky, the smoke ascends from tall factory chimneys, and from the houses where ham and eggs and beefsteaks are being broiled or fried for breakfast, the early cows take their bath, the birds sing, the locomotive whistles, the babies join in with their treble notes, and after a while Aurora is up and dressed.

ARRIVAL OF THE FOURTH.

Such would be an average morning in Au-

[Continued on the Fourth Page.]

DIED.

O'CONNORS—On July 3d, John O'Connors, aged 34 years.

Funeral from 331 Sedgwick st., July 5, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

KINGSFORD'S Oswego Starch Depot.

C. S. HUTCHINS & CO.,

General Agents for the West, have taken the Large and Splendid Store in the McCormick Block, Nos. 65 and 67 South Water-st, between Wabash-av and State-st. A Large and Fine Stock of Kingsford's Oswego Starches will be kept constantly on hand.

C. S. Hutchins & Co.,

GRAIN COMMISSION,

AND DEALERS IN

Dried Fruits and Produce,

Nos. 65 and 67 South Water-st,

CHICAGO.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TEAS

Reduced 15 to 20 cts. per pound.

HONG KONG TEA CO.,

14 & 16 South Halsted, and 59 East Kinzie-sts.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

116 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FOR SALE.

WM. KERR & CO.,

96 WEST LAKE-ST.,

DEALERS IN

Louisville Cement, White Sand, Michigan and New York Stucco, Land Plaster, Lime, Marble Dust, Plastering Hair, &c.

WOOL.

SHERMAN HALL & COOMBS

WOOL LOFTS.

Cor. Michigan and Dearborn-sts.

Office, 283 Michigan-av.

Consignments solicited, and usual facilities extended to Shippers.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,

DEALER IN

Watches, Jewelry, & Diamonds.

Agent for HOWARD, ELGIN, and W. ALTHAM WATCHES.

452 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

To all Whom it May Concern:

In compliance with the requirements of Section [illegible] of an Act passed by the General Assembly, approved April 9, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, entitled "An Act to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of any Public Records by fire or otherwise (commonly known as the Burned Records Bill), and in pursuance of an order entered of record by the Circuit Court July 1, 1872, bids will be received in writing, enclosed in a sealed envelope, by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, from newspapers printed in Cook County, for printing "Land Title Notices," said notices to be printed once each week for four consecutive weeks, eight lines agate to constitute a square. Bids must be in on or before the 10th day of July, A. D. 1872.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE,
Clerk Circuit Court, Cook County, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

Insurance Claims.

"NATIONAL" and "STOCK AND MUTUAL" of Chicago. We will pay cash for policies in these companies. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 21 West Madison-st.

NOTICE.—Am still buying adjusted claims against the

LORILLARD AND ASTOR

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Parties wishing to sell will please call at No. 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts., between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manhattan Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

All Chicago creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company of New York, who have not received their second dividend can obtain the same upon application at this office. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Corner Madison and Market-sts.

Tremont Restaurant.

A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont," private entrance, on Congress-st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 3½ o'clock.

The Chicago Tribune.

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Friday Morning, July 5, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

One copy	$0.50
Ten copies	4.50
Twenty-five copies	10.00

Send in your orders.

Remittances may be made either by draft express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The election of Greeley and Brown will not of itself secure a reform of the Government. It requires that at the same time there be elected a House of Representatives that will co-operate with the President, and that there be such a change in the United States Senate as will destroy the power of the overbearing and dictatorial majority in that body. Conspicuous among those Senators who have been promoters of usurpation, are Morton, Cameron, Conkling, Howe, and Harlan. Of these, Harlan has already been disposed of by his constituents. The others are now on trial before the people of their respective States, and under circumstances which hardly leave a doubt of their defeat. Among the other Senators whose terms expire in March next, and whose successors have to be chosen by State Legislatures to be elected this year, are Nye, of Nevada, and Pomeroy, of Kansas, Senators who have been none the less prompt by speech and vote to stifle investigation, defeat reform, and whitewash fraud and corruption. We think the campaign has progressed far enough to allow, even at this time, a strong expectation that all these Senators will be succeeded by Liberals. In addition to these changes, there are Senators to be elected in place of the carpet-baggers who now represent Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina, in all of which States there is a reasonable hope that the people will make a change.

In Illinois, Arkansas, Georgia, and Missouri, the Legislatures to be chosen this year will have to elect Senators, and it is important, therefore, that, in all these States, candidates for the Legislature shall be selected having in view their probable course in the election of United States Senators. Every Grant Senator displaced by a Liberal counts two votes for Reform in a body where thirty-eight votes make a majority.

But the matter of electing Representatives to Congress is not confined to a few States; it is general. Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana, Kansas, and Missouri elect a large number of Representatives, and whatever reform is accomplished must be the work of these Representatives. The people, therefore, of each Congressional district have the opportunity to elect Representatives who will not only vote for the Reform of the Civil Service, and the disbandment of Military Government, but who will also, vigorously attack the Revenue system, and reduce taxation of all kinds to that which is needed for revenue. There can be no excuse for mistakes upon this point. Every man nominated by the Grant party stands on a High Tariff Platform (that is, if he stands on the Philadelphia Platform), and is pledged and bound to abide by and support the Administration in all those policies, which the Liberal party denounces, and which it insists shall be reformed.

Now, it is important to the success of the Cincinnati movement that the Congressmen elected under it shall be really in favor of Revenue Reform, and Reform of the Civil Service, and of Amnesty. The Cincinnati Platform remits the Revenue question to the people in the Congressional Districts, and it is there that we wish to meet it. The time to attend to this is now, at the nominating conventions. The old policy of supporting the "regular nominations," and taking the chances on the man after he is elected, is exploded. "Regularity" now means Reform, and no nomination of a man not known to be a Reformer is of the least obligation upon any voter. We are not running party, nor men. We are promoting Reform, and voters should have it understood that they will vote for no man who is not a Reformer beyond all doubt and question. There are a number of members of the present Congress seeking re-election. How have these men voted on the question of Reform? If they are Grant men, as a general thing it is safe to vote against them. There are some honorable exceptions, where ultra Republicans have led the fight in the great struggle of Reform, and have forced from the Administration all the concessions that have been obtained. These men, though nominally supporters of Grant, are at heart Reformers, and their true place is with the Liberals, and, if elected, they will probably be supporters of Greeley's Administration. But no man should be accepted as a candidate for Congress who is not an open and avowed supporter of the Cincinnati Platform, and of its affirmative as well as its negative declarations.

We commend this matter to the immediate consideration of the Liberals of the West, that they now take such precautions that no man shall be nominated or elected who is not honestly and avowedly a Reformer. There is not the least necessity for compromises on this question. Greeley and Brown will probably be elected. A Liberal Congress will also be elected, but it is important that the men elected as Liberal candidates shall be known to be friends of Revenue Reform, and the time to fix this matter is before, and not after, the nomination or election.

We tender our thanks to the Buffalo *Commercial* for the kind interest it takes in our pecuniary affairs. We are still paying, out of our current receipts, all our current expenses, including the erection of a five-story fire-proof building, of Lake Superior stone, and pleasing architectural appearance.

A REMINISCENCE.

In a volume, issued by the Government, which contains all the contracts for buying arms, made by the United States from April 12, 1861, to January 11, 1862, and the resulting correspondence, there is an interesting record of the doings of Simon Cameron, when Secretary of War. On September 4, 1861, H. Boker & Co., of 50 Cliff street, New York, offered the War Department "*upwards* of 100,000 stand of arms, rifled percussion muskets, new, and in good condition, at a price not exceeding $18 each." They also tendered "18,000 cavalry sabres, at a price not exceeding $7.50 apiece." Both muskets and sabres were stated to be in Europe, ready for shipment. The next day, Cameron accepted the offer. A Mr. George Wright was appointed to go to Europe with Boker's agent, in order to inspect and receive the arms. His letter of instructions, drawn up by General Ripley, told him that the guns must be of one calibre, and that that calibre must be either .58 or .69. Early in October, Boker wrote from Europe, saying that he could not furnish muskets which were rifled or were of either the designated calibres, but that he could send over smooth bores of .70 or .72. He said nothing of prices. The new proposition was submitted to General Ripley, who reported in favor of accepting it, and wrote another letter to Mr. Wright, stipulating that all the arms must be "first-class, and of one calibre." Cameron approved the report and the letter, and imitated Boker's silence on the subject of price. January 15, 1862, Ripley was advised of the receipt, at New York, of quantities of the Boker arms. He wrote to Cameron, asking for a copy of the "contract." To this he received no reply. There was no contract, and so there could be no copy. Feb. 13, Captain Crispin, of the Ordnance Department, submitted a report on the condition of these Boker muskets. Up to that time, he had examined 51,485 of them. There were eleven varieties of them, and they were of the following calibres: .54, .55, .58, .69, .70, .71, and .72. There were also 876 unique weapons, which could not be classed. Of the whole number, 17,839 (nearly one-third) were reported to be utterly worthless; 25,376 were *fair* arms; and 17,394 were highly objectionable, on account of their "necessitating the use of ammunition weighty to carry and giving a recoil inconveniently great." More than 15,500 of them were rendered valueless by having soft iron bayonets attached. Out of 23 sabres inspected up to that time 13 were rejected. Cameron was under no obligation to take a single sabre or musket. No contract had ever been made, and every specification of the agreement had been flagrantly violated. Even if he should take them, however, he could set his own price. He did so. The average cost of first-class muskets, rifles, carbines, and pistols, was at that time $12.50. He ordered that not only the "fair" arms, but the "highly objectionable" arms, and not only these, but the "utterly worthless" ones, should be accepted, and paid for at the rate of $18 apiece. Moreover, he was so pleased with this amusing bargain, that he ordered from the same firm 50,000 more muskets, at the same rate, and 10,000 more sabres, at $7.50. Boker & Co.'s little bill amounted to $2,910,000. After Simon Cameron was thrust out of the Cabinet, Hon. Joseph Holt settled this bill by paying $1,610,000—a reduction of $1,300,000. And yet, even when this enormous sum was deducted from the profits of their bargainings with Cameron, Boker & Co. realized a very fair return on the capital invested.

This is but one of the long line of transactions which marked Simon Cameron's career as Secretary of War. It is one of the many which caused the House of Representatives to pass a resolution declaring him guilty of improper conduct. It is one of the many which compelled Mr. Lincoln to expel him from the Cabinet. With this new stigma upon him, he went to Russia. Wearying of his exile, he returned, to buy from a rotten Legislature an election to the United States Senate, to find a congenial tool in the next President of the United States, and to be flattered and honored by General Grant at the expense of Charles Sumner. Emboldened by his success, he resolved to thrust himself upon Pennsylvania for another six years. Despite the warnings of prominent Republicans, who clung to the vain hope of reforming the party within itself, he pulled the wires at the State Convention and had his puppets nominate a man after his own heart, Hartranft. His vaulting ambition has o'erleaped itself. The nomination of ex-Senator Buckalew, whose reputation for purity is as wide as Cameron's for the opposite, has brought forward a candidate whom honest men of both the old parties can, and will, support. His majority, in October, will be only second to that which will salute Horace Greeley, the next month. For Hartranft's defeat will involve Cameron's rejection as Senator, and Grant's as President. The interests of the three are inextricably mingled. Hartranft could not have been nominated for Governor without Cameron's aid, and Cameron could not have given that aid unless backed by Grant.

The following remarks, made by Mr. Buckalew in his speech at Harrisburg on the 24th inst., are amply justified, not only by the foregoing reminiscence, but by scores of others which might be drawn from the public records of the country:

> The political influence that has seized upon this proud Commonwealth of ours, and it is an influence which is both corrupt and insolent, must be put down. It has prostituted public office; it has forgotten duty, and looks only to gain. And beyond our own State this poisonous influence has extended its corrupting hand. By what hands is the patronage of the United States Government distributed in Pennsylvania? By the same influence which has settled your accounts in the Auditor General's Department. By the same influence which controls the State Treasury. By the same influence which filched a seat in the United States Senate in 1857. By the same influence which attempted to buy a second election in 1863, but was thwarted through the choice, by a majority of one vote, of the individual who now addresses you. It is the same corrupt power which, by a shameful combination in the Legislature, is charged to have secured a United States Senator and a State Treasurer in 1869, and is looking forward to the election of another United States Senator in 1873 by the same agencies. I could not refuse the use of my name in this great work of reform when solicited by people of all parties; and what I have to say to you is, that your cause is just, and that the people, on the second Tuesday of October next, will render a decision more salutary in political affairs than ever was rendered before by the people of Pennsylvania.

Advices from Virginia, Mississippi, and Louisiana show that the colored vote is dividing. Wherever the proper pains are taken to satisfy the negroes that the election of Greeley will not be followed by remanding them back to slavery, as numbers of them were at first led to believe, the way opens for educating them into a proper conception of the nature and objects of the campaign. When they come to know that its objects are reconciliation all around, general amnesty, the election of honest and capable State Governments at the South, pledged to maintain the political equality of the colored race, and still having the power to command the obedience of the whites, and that such reforms affect favorably their own welfare, they prove to be ready to form Greeley clubs as their white Republican brethren of the North. The Rev. J. Sella Martin, of New Orleans, a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, already bolts the Grant ticket and goes for Greeley. He was formerly pastor of a church in Washington City, and is an educated and eloquent speaker. Such accessions to the true Republican cause are of the highest value. It would be an ingratitude of which the colored race are not capable, if they refuse to vote for the representative Abolitionist of the North, and are led instead to vote for a mere professional soldier, whose services to their race were incidental to the pursuit of his military career, and who never cared whether the war put slavery up or down.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS IN DOLLARS AND CENTS.

The claims for consequential damages having been withdrawn, the demand now before the Arbitrators is for direct damages caused by the depredations of the Anglo-rebel cruisers. The British Government has had these claims investigated by a Special Commission, which has resulted in a report that, assuming the Court shall hold Great Britain responsible at all, the evidence will not justify an award to the amount claimed by the American case. The British report classifies the claims thus: Class A, whaling and fishery vessels; class B, vessels with cargoes of given specific description; class C, vessels carrying general cargoes; class D, vessels in ballast; classes E and F, vessels not included in either of the other classes. The report further states the amounts as claimed by the United States for depredations on each class by each of the cruisers, and the amount which the British lawyers think the evidence will sustain. The comparative statement is as follows:

Vessel.	Class.	American claims.	British estimate.
Alabama	A	$1,879,611	$460,893
	B	1,306,610	611,589
	C	[illegible]	[illegible]
	D	387,443	136,021
	E F	116,609	47,850
Total		$6,587,690	$3,288,851
Florida	A	$184,648	$108,564
	B	922,796	644,709
	C	2,435,723	1,776,375
	D	70,379	44,370
	E F	79,756	61,350
Total		$3,693,302	$2,635,568
Shenandoah	A	$6,004,041	$1,267,464
	B	101,318	29,830
	C	145,985	102,662
	D	93,100	37,550
	E F	22,500	....
Total		$6,366,894	$1,377,310
Tallahassee	A	$5,500	$4,800
	B	219,840	133,644
	C	207,741	101,441
	D	110,800	58,500
	E F	26,875	19,187
Total		$579,956	$317,275
Chickamauga	B	$95,655	$80,118
Georgia	B	203,194	165,194
	C	150,781	145,897
	E F	30,000	....
Total		$383,976	$251,091
Retribution	B	$18,705	$16,461
	C	1,630	1,240
Total		$20,335	$17,701
Sallie	C	$5,540	$4,876
Nashville	D	89,537	62,000
Boston	E F	400	....
Sumter	E F	10,695	4,050
Grand total		$17,762,910	$8,039,685

There is another class of claims which is to be considered, and that is the expenditure by the United States in pursuit of the cruisers. The amount claimed is $7,080,478. The British insist that they are not responsible for this at all, but, at all events, they are only responsible for expenditures made in actual pursuit of the cruisers, and that this would not exceed $1,500,000.

It will be seen that the question of liability is not the only one to be determined, and that, if this should be decided against Great Britain, then the inquiry will be, what was the actual damage sustained in each case; the British claiming that the real damages do not exceed fifty per cent of the sum demanded.

If we are not greatly mistaken, General Stephen A. Hurlbut, of the Fourth Congressional District in this State, was one of the most zealous promoters of the Cincinnati Convention. True, he was somewhat distant from the scene of action, but we believe that, from the elevated region and clear atmosphere of Bogota, he hurled the lightnings of his rhetoric all the way to the State of Illinois, denouncing the Republican party for tormenting the South with carpet-bag governments, denouncing the Administration of General Grant for manifold misconduct, and demanding a general break-up of parties and a "new deal."

We believe that Stephen went back on himself somewhat in his speech before the District Convention. The question might be raised whether he was more under the influence of nervous excitement and paroxysmal insanity at Bogota or at Elgin.

The Binghamton (N. Y.) *Republican* finds a sublime mare's nest in certain correspondence, which it reveals with owlish profundity, concerning Greeley's nomination. Its point, as argued, is, that Waldo Hutchins and other New York friends of Horace Greeley had conferred with Horatio Seymour and other Democrats several months before the Cincinnati Convention was projected with a view to secure his nomination by the Democratic Convention. The point is of no consequence. A year ago sundry and numerous persons were talking of Mr. Greeley as a probable candidate for one or the other place on the ticket of either the Republican or the Democratic Convention. Several Republican journals nominated him for one or the other place on the ticket. Why then is it remarkable that Hutchins and Seymour should have been doing the same thing.

Still, there was a whole day in the Cincinnati Convention when a combination between the friends of either Davis or Trumbull with those of Adams would have prevented Greeley's nomination at all. In that case it would probably be found that sundry dark and mysterious conclaves were held looking to Adams' nomination. These initial meetings have in themselves only the force of suggestion, and depend wholly on after events for their importance or insignificance?

The Roman Catholic Chaplains of the Prussian army are under the control of one Bishop, whose diocese is composed of regiments instead of acres. This ecclesiastic forbade his subordinates to officiate in a military chapel which had been desecrated, in his eyes, by the worshipping of the "Old Catholics" therein. The Prussian army is drilled in prayers as it is in arms. Military discipline was in danger. The Bishop was ordered to retract his command. The Pope sustained him, and he refused. He was at once suspended from his military rank, his pay stopped, and his former subordinates forbidden to obey him. A Chaplain who, under threat of excommunication, was faithful to him, was deprived of his rank and pay. Finally, the Bishop himself was arrested, and is to be tried by a court-martial for disobedience to orders. This picture of a German Chancellor degrading and punishing a Roman Catholic Bishop is a very different one from that of a German Emperor waiting three days in the court-yard of a castle, until a Pope deigned to grant him an audience.

The employers who yielded to the demands of the eight-hour strikers, in New York, are retracting their concessions, one by one. The plan has had a fair trial and has been a failure. The increased cost of labor forced up the prices of its products. This diminished the demand, and sent a great part of what remained to the Boston and Philadelphia manufacturers. The imminent danger of bankruptcy has driven the New York employers back to the old system. The work of the world cannot be done in eight hours. All attempts to force it within that compass of time must, in the present state of industrial knowledge, inevitably fail.

While we believe that Horace Greeley's ideas on finance are, in the main, decidedly better than those of Senator Morton, we are prepared to admit that the latter has managed successfully some financial matters which the former would never have undertaken. If Mr. Greeley, for instance, had been Governor of Indiana in 1865, with double salary and an extra annual allowance of $5,000 in lieu of a house, he would not have issued this order:

> STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, February 18, 1865.
>
> AUDITOR OF STATE: Draw a warrant on the Treasurer of State in favor of Charles Glazier for one hundred and eighty dollars and ten cents, on general fund, for hay and feed for Governor's horse, as per annexed acc't.
>
> $180.10. O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

The annexed account is a bill, drawn against O. P. Morton, and not against the State of Indiana, by any means. However, the State paid for the feed of two horses and a cow, and the Governor was spared the painful duty of footing his own bills. We acknowledge, at once, that Mr. Greeley has no knowledge of this sort of financiering.

In Sheffield, England, masons are paid $12.50 a week, in gold; carpenters, $11.25; and blacksmiths, $10.25. In New York city, masons are paid $22.50 a week, in greenbacks, carpenters, $18.60; and blacksmiths, $16.75. The greatest apparent discrepancy is that between the wages of masons. The Englishmen receive the equivalent of about $14.20 in greenbacks. This makes the money wages of the Americans exceed those of their rivals by 57 per cent. We commented, a short time since, on a letter from an Irish-American to an English review, from which it appeared that his family's boots and shoes cost 350 per cent more here than there; their hats and caps, 200 per cent more; their house rent, very nearly 500 per cent more; and other things in proportion. It is, in great part, Protection which increases the money value of wages in this country by 57 per cent, and increases the money value of the things which those wages must buy, from 200 to 500 per cent. And yet the upholders of this system prate about their care for the workingmen of America!

The New York *Independent* indulges in much praise of Grant's energetic efforts for Civil Service Reform. It says that he has "given the amplest proof that he believes in it, and means to exert his official power to this end." The latest instance of the exertion of official power in regard to the Civil Service is the appointment of Clark, kicked out of his fraudulently-obtained seat in Congress, as Postmaster at Galveston, in place of an honest and efficient man, removed simply to create the vacancy. Is this the sort of Civil Service Reform which the *Independent* believes in, and believes that Grant believes in? Or are Casey, at New Orleans, and Leet, at New York, specimens of it?

Zion's Herald, of Boston, advocates the election of Governor Claflin to the Senate, as the successor of Henry Wilson, when the latter is elected Vice President. Governor Claflin is a Methodist, and the Boston *Congregationalist* objects to this appropriation of offices by the Methodists, and thinks that some other man, belonging to some other persuasion, can be found who will make as good a Senator. As Mr. Wilson will not resign his place in the Senate until after his election as Vice President, this controversy as to whether his successor shall be a Methodist or Congregationalist is rather premature.

A circulating library in an English town took the small-pox recently. One of those incurable fools whom God, for some inscrutable reason, permits to kill their betters by sheer carelessness, caught the small-pox, and whiled away the hours of sickness by reading books drawn from the library. These, when returned and redrawn, proved fruitful sources of disease and death in other households. The proprietors were compelled to issue circulars, warning the public, and calling in all volumes in circulation. The whole library is now being disinfected.

The Paris *Presse* is the last victim of the practical joker who manufactures American news for European papers. We learn from it that Congress has just passed a law for the better observance of the Sabbath. Opening a store on Sunday, travelling without a special permit from the police, attending a concert or ball, and absence from church, except when caused by sickness, are punished by a fine of eight or ten "shillings" each. Transgressors will take notice and mend their ways.

There has been much complaint because Secretary Robeson's absence from Washington has prevented the payment of Government creditors. There is a bright side to this, however. As long as he and Croswell stay away, there is no danger of our being swindled into paying Secor and Chorpenning claims.

POLITICAL.

Thomas P. Bocock is prominently named for next Governor of Virginia.

—The Corydon *Index* expects that Judge H. W. Maxwell, of Warren, will be nominated for Congress on the first ballot in the Seventh Iowa District Convention, Aug. 14, and that thereby the Kasson-Palmer feud will be harmonized.

—Ex-Congressman Wm. E. Loughridge, is going into the Sixth Iowa District Convention, July 9, with considerable strength. Walden is also a candidate for re-election.

—The St. Louis *Republican* declares, upon information of which it is satisfied, that the removal of Logan H. Roots, as United States Marshal in Arkansas, was solely due to his opposition to the corruptions and usurpations of the Clayton faction; and, to cover the President's interference in the local politics of the State with a decent pretence of Civil Service Reform it was found necessary to slander Roots by putting in circulation a statement that there was something wrong in his accounts.

—The Cedar Rapids *Republican* thinks there is no doubt of the re-election of Mr. Donnan to Congress from this district. There is more than doubt about his election. In the first place, it is by no means certain the Republicans will nominate him, but if they do, he can be beaten.—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

—Armstrong, of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, will be a candidate for congress in the Sandusky District.

—The population and vote in 1870 of the Missouri Congressional Districts is as follows:

	Population.	For Governor, 1870. Liberal.	Republican.
First	119,821	5,635	779
Second	125,705	5,573	2,135
Third	106,163	5,196	1,647
Fourth	134,822	9,274	2,635
Fifth	140,356	8,633	4,365
Sixth	149,761	6,316	7,494
Seventh	157,171	9,344	8,073
Eighth	123,213	8,167	4,395
Ninth	125,621	8,283	6,733
Tenth	137,449	8,687	9,390
Eleventh	134,347	9,094	8,217
Twelfth	127,822	8,566	6,739
Thirteenth	139,856	11,667	3,616

The Districts which the Grant men hope to carry are: The First, or Carondelet District, which used to give heavy Republican majorities, the vote of 1870 being exceptional; the Sixth, in the Southwest; the Seventh, or Jefferson City District; the Ninth, in the Northwest; and the Tenth, adjoining it on the Iowa border.

—Governor Hoffman, Lieutenant Governor Beach, and Clarkson N. Potter are talked of by New York Democrats for Governor, and Mr. George William Curtis is the most prominent of the Republicans for the place.

—A fifteen-dollar Government advertisement, with a sly hint at a Post Office, will make an Administration editor howl like a panther.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—The Detroit *Post* says:

> The nomination of William A. Moore, by the Democratic State Convention, at Lansing, yesterday, to head the Michigan delegation at Baltimore, and the defeat of ex-Mayor Wheaton, was a galling stroke in the face of the *Free Press*. It was equivalent to a vote by the Democratic State Convention of Michigan condemning that paper, which has long been swearing by Wheaton, and now shares his reputation by his and its own party. Moreover, Mr. Moore has been the head and front of the Greeley movement in this State; while Mr. Wheaton has been the head of the *Free Press* Old Hunker faction.

—The Detroit *Free Press*, commenting on "The Result in the Convention," manifests a purpose to still oppose Greeley.

—The other day we challenged the *Gazette* to show the names of six respectable German voters in Davenport who unconditionally supported Grant. It has not and cannot discover them. With some 1,230 German voters registered, this has an ominous appearance. The fact is, the German element here is a unit against corruption and centralization, and we question if a hundred votes will be polled by the Teutonic element in all Iowa for the great gift-taker.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

—The Chicago *Times* and Judge Stallo are rapidly falling into the position of twins in misfortune, with no nursing-mother to guide their wandering footsteps through the trackless, uninhabited desert of opposition. Livingstone may emerge safely from the wilds of Africa; from their political death-bed there is no resurrection.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

WASHINGTON.

Judge Thurman's Speech at Charlottesville—The Press vs. Oratory.

Enemies of Public Information—The Foolishest Man in New York.

The Secular vs. the Religious Press—Our New Washington Railway.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

Judge Thurman has just discovered, and said with effect before the University of Virginia, that the newspaper-press had taken the place of the orator in our country; and he gave the students and Alumni the pertinent advice to support their own local newspapers, and thus reduce the inordinate influence of "the metropolitan press." The Judge might have passed a step further, and shown that the first step to make the local press self-supporting, is to persuade their proprietors to live otherwise than upon the spoils of National parties. If Centralism, upon the scale which Judge Thurman fears, could ever be effected here, it would be through the combined influence of those journals which depend solely upon the Administration for living, moving, and having their being.

THE NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS

are not relatively advancing in influence. Nobody believes that the New York *Times* has the vigor and rank to-day that it held under Mr. Raymond, even at the period when it supported the Johnson Convention in Philadelphia; for it did support that bolt with resources, versatility, and the pen and mind of a practical man. Its support of President Grant is neither as humorous, as forcible, nor as effective as the *Ohio State Journal's*, the Cleveland *Leader's*, or the Boston *Globe's*. The New York *Tribune* continues to keep its influence very greatly through its enterprise in gathering news, and the good language of its essays and criticisms; but on many heads, and on some which are favorite with it, it is not the first journal even of its school. The New York *Herald* so far acknowledges the influence of the press of other cities that it gives a column or two a week, as a leader, quoting what they say. The *World* has been set on its latter end, like a lad at school, and the long hat put on its head by such interior Democratic newspapers as the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, the Boston *Post*, the Springfield *Register*, and the journals of St. Louis. What danger of Centralization there might be in the newspaper profession does not appear in the extensively-prevailing jealousy amongst other members of it at Mr. Greeley's preferment at this time, although he has been an active writer for forty years, and is probably more unexceptionable to the editorial profession at large than any other member of it. It properly exists, in the constitution of things, that the power to organize amongst its practitioners for personal uses, is impossible in journalism. There will always be a certain kind of contention between two or more journals competing in the same newspaper zone.

A BACK-LICK.

The Centralization with which we are threatened is, in great part, due to such men as Judge Thurman himself, who should have discovered thirty-five years ago that Slavery would raise a party in opposition to it, which would ultimately carry the Federal State, and, after its victory over Slavery, make aggressions of an interfering sort upon local rights. Nobody is in despair, at this juncture, over the possibility of setting in motion the reflex wave from the people back to the Federal authority; and this will be accomplished by electing a man who, hailed by the people at large with wonderful unanimity, finds his chief opponents amongst certain persons in his own craft, who are afraid that journalism will not be Centralization enough under him.

The politicians have used the editors for nearly one hundred years in this country; but when, suddenly, one man—who, in his turn, has been forgotten and slighted by dozens of Governors, and Senators, and Cabinet Ministers whom he helped to create—is presented by the people for high office, Judge Thurman suspiciously discovers that we have got "Centralization" at last. The fact is the other way: for the politicians of the party have taken a back seat, and the people and the young men are supporting Mr. Greeley, very much to the disgust of some persons who have managed the conventions and caucuses and distributed the post offices, for thirty years. However, nothing is lost by any suggestion which will make men think; and, if there be anything in the metropolitan press, or any other press, menacing to the liberties of the people, let it be found out and exposed. But

WHAT IS JUDGE THURMAN'S REMEDY

for the importance of journalism in a land where all men read? There should be no prompt remedy short of stopping popular education, or convincing constituencies that they ought not to take information except at the hands of persons like Thomas Benton, William H. Seward, and Robert Toombs. The better journals of the country keep persons employed for periods of years to study public life just where these Senators and ring-masters live, and consequently the public are as promptly advised of what is going on as the statesmen themselves. There will be no difference in this respect when Mr. Greeley is elected. Vigilance, challenge, and criticism will go on; for it will not be the profession of journalism on trial then, but the President of the United States, just as at present the profession of arms is not on trial in President Grant, but the Science of Government.

Judge Thurman is a nimble, lucid, and interesting debater, and has the right to put forward his propositions; and we are all right glad that, instead of arguing before the students of Charlottesville about the dogmas of Mr. Calhoun, or some of the old rubbish-questions of the past period, he has brought a new proposition forward.

OUR REMEDY.

To keep the press from ever becoming a tyranny, let the Government see that it is relieved of the necessity of paying extravagant dues to monopolies in news and electricity, and of living upon the proceeds of a fictitious advertising patronage, such as that of the Government. The more newspapers make men think, the better; and it is also for the better that the newspaper is the vehicle for thought and discussion; for books are expensive, particularly as our publishers make them under such restrictions as they impose upon Congress, paying nobody abroad for his copyright and putting a premium upon bad typography and execution at home. If Adam Smith had written in a five-cent morning paper, it would have taken his principles less time to get down to the great body of mankind. But people ought to go back to books who anticipate that any terrible demoralization has overtaken the bulk of our countrymen, and that they are not able to reform the Government and make bad rulers an example. It is worth any ten battles of the war to have witnessed how the rising generation of Southern people and Northern Democrats have met the Reform propositions of the Liberal Republicans, who are just what Mr. Thurman is talking about, opponents of Centralization, and advocates of the fullest citizen and neighborhood liberty compatible with our National obligations.

THE SAULSBURY PEACHES IMPEACH THINGS.

It is also apparent, from reading such papers as the Dover *Delawarean*, that the Saulsbury family is not pleased with a ticket headed by a journalist. That paper says that "Certain members of Congress, whose re-election has been rendered doubtful by the redistricting of their States, suppose that they may make political capital by the fusion with Liberal Republicans. They want to be Congressmen, Governors, or Legislators."

The above could not have been the motive of Mr. Voorhees, who has come to Congress time after time, nor of the Saulsburys and Bayards, who have reduced the standard of their State in the country by pertinaciously holding to just the above offices, transmitting them from father to son, and dividing them up amongst the brothers. We beheld, a little more than a year ago, three members of the Saulsbury family contending for one and the same seat in the United States Senate. They appeared to have entertained no notion that the rest of the country looked upon this family contention as about as bad as General Grant's rewarding his brothers-in-law. The least, therefore, said about selfishness amongst such people the better; and, as the Saulsburys are by no means destitute of energy and force, they might direct these qualities to securing for their State a higher relative standing amongst Commonwealths, and let men of the new generation have a chance. Public life should be the highest school in the land for abilities, and even for scrupulous ambition. The Saulsburys have had plenty of public life; but it is an open question whether their accomplishments and preferment have justified the period they have occupied.

THE LAST RUN OF SHAD.

About one year ago, I heard Senator Bayard address the only college in the State of Delaware, in a captious fashion, denouncing compulsory education, and even qualifying his indorsement of general education. No young man or father in a conservative State, who heard that address, could have departed with much encouragement that schooling would do any good in the gross. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees for that year, of which Governor Saulsbury was Dean, he did not even put in an appearance, although the college had been closed about twelve years.

One gentleman, therefore, of the old pattern, seems to be afraid of journalism, and two others seem to be afraid of education. It will be found out this year that the people are afraid of the opposite things,—of obtuseness, of dumbness, and of selfishness in high places,—more than of the popular impulses and the broadening desire for daily enlightenment at the breakfast table with an enterprising newspaper, and in the schoolroom with a liberal text-book.

THE TENDER BEHINDS.

It is amusing and pitiful to see the grimaces which a very few old fogies in both parties make at the spectacle of a cordial union of men, tired of the past and anxious for the future, coming together as at Springfield and at Topeka, to shake hands and lead heretofore divided columns against Centralization, Party Despotism, and Rascality. Virginia, which was, from the beginning to the end of the war, the battlefield, was one of the first States to make cordial adhesion to the Union again, and restore, of its own motion, peace, acquiescence, and dignity. States like Maryland and Kentucky, where the populations were divided within the State lines, were much longer coming about.

The neighborhood spirit is predominant all over this land, and four-fifths of the people of this country are outraged at the aggressions which the Federal power has made upon the common law since the close of the war. Therefore, the Greeley movement is directly in the line of Judge Thurman's argument; and, if it should upset the Saulsburys and chasten the Bayards, no great harm would be done, because there is a good deal of Centralization in both parties, and more in Delaware than in Illinois.

ETHAN ALLEN AND THE AFTERBIRTH.

Apropos of the family spirit, we have in New York City another proof of how seldom the virtues of gallant ancestors are transmitted to the third generation, in the case of Ethan A. Allen, who writes from the congenial atmosphere of Wall street, Room No. 11, to protest against Mr. Ethan A. Allen, Chairman of the Liberal National Committee, using his own name in whatever way he sees fit. It looks very much as if Ethan Allen was to be the beginning of a family, and Ethan A. Allen had got to be the tail of one. Certainly we never expect to see a statue of Ethan A. Allen put up in the State House at Montpelier beside the statue of his grandfather; and, if the descendant was not so utterly trivial that he was obliged to publish this ill-natured card from no reasonable motive, it would be hard for visitors to the statue of Ethan Allen not to feel a sense of ridicule, that from such loins could come such small potatoes. Ethan A. Allen will never get the distinction even that John Allen enjoyed for some time, of being "the wickedest man in New York," although he is probably the foolishest.

ANTI-SECULAR BOWENS.

Apropos of Judge Thurman and metropolitan journalism, I see a very good letter in the Baltimore *American* (Administration) on secular and religious journalism in New York, where the following language is used:

> Religious journalism in New York is not of much better character than the other. Our great religious papers make their proprietors rich men, and the curse and bondage of Lucre is on them all. They compete with all their might with the secular press in secular matters, and in not only secular but questionable advertising. There is no one of these so called religious papers with which a true votary of sacred rest can trust himself or his children on the Sabbath.

The above appears to be a hit at the *Independent*, which is run on the orthodox sewing-machine principle; for, a few paragraphs below, there is quite a puff of the *Christian Union*, published by J. B. Ford & Co., of which a leading member is said to be Sam Wilkison. Now, if our great statesmen want to break up the secular press, and our pious friends see only ruin in the religious press, it follows that there is a conspiracy between Orthodoxy in the Church and Bourbonism in the State to stop the newspapers altogether, and live on the collection-box. It did happen last year that the secular press forced the religious press to behave to the extent of making a decent examination of the Methodist Book-Room frauds, in New York, and turn out the "money-changers and them who sold doves" there,—not to mention oil companies and life-insurance companies started within Book Rooms; but we have at last one shining instance of the combination of good old regular politics and regular faith to make one exemplary journal: Senator Harlan, of Iowa, has bought the Washington *Chronicle*. Here is a chance for all the faithful, and, it is needless to say, nothing is charged for this advertisement.

OUR NEW RAILROAD.

Before you receive this letter, trains will be running over the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad between Washington and the Convention City. This road was surveyed in 1868, and, although the charter was given to certain Maryland gentlemen, the money has been contributed mainly by the Pennsylvania Central Railway. It reduces the distance between Baltimore and Annapolis about 29 miles, and the fare between Washington and Baltimore will be reduced to 80 cents (some say 60), where it is now $1.20, and, up to within one year ago, had been $1.50. There are nineteen stations between Baltimore and Washington, and some bridges 550 feet in length, besides one over the Eastern Branch over 2,000 feet long. Tunnels have been built both in Washington and in Baltimore, and work is meantime going on to run an arm of this road to the Lower Potomac and another to Richmond, Va.

Another road, owned by rival interests, is being constructed from Point Lookout to Washington, throwing open a very ancient and decayed part of Maryland to the centralizing newspapers; while, in Western Maryland, two or three roads are competing to get to the Cumberland coal mines. Within three years from this time, the State of Maryland will have as much railroad, relatively, as any Commonwealth in the country; and it is equally encouraging to see that, at such places on the bay as Old Point, and Sewall's Point, large and comfortable hotels have been erected, replacing those destroyed by the war, and giving the people on the Chesapeake places of assemblage on their own maritime coasts, not far inferior to those spots on the Northern coasts which, while they lead to some social extravagance, on the whole bring the people together and promote interchanges of opinion and civilization.

GATH.

PERSONAL.

Franz Abt sails for Europe to-morrow.

—Only six Colonels contest a Georgia Judgeship.

—Father Burke made $6,250 in three New York lectures.

—The Rev. Dr. C. C. Beatty has offered to give Steubenville, O., $10,000 for a public park.

—Tom Murphy is described by a Long Branch correspondent as a flat-faced blonde, with a haughty, thoroughbred air."

—Captain Rufus Barnard, now 81 years old, has lived in Westfield, Vt., on the same farm, seventy-nine years.

—Anna Dickinson is preparing a new lecture, which knowing ones pronounce "startling."

—Grant "was so blind drunk that he couldn't lie down decently at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing.—*John A. Logan.*

—The Atlanta *Sun* is very popular among its exchanges. They cut out Mr. Stephens' editorials for paper-weights.

—Ludlow Ap-Jones, the adventurous Cincinnatian, who went to Borneo some six or eight months since to become a Rajah to some native tribes there, has returned home.

—Mrs. Catherine Marsh, of Baltimore, who murdered her four children, and was adjudged insane, is now confined in an insane asylum, and though only 29, her hair has turned completely white.

—Is this personal? The New York *Sun*, quoting from the *Times* a remark that the editor of the *Sun* "is the most cowardly, venal, and reckless libeller now living," says:

> Whoever says that the editor of the *Sun* is venal is a liar, a libeller, and a scoundrel. As to the question of cowardice, the editor of the *Times* has a perpetual opportunity to put that to the test, which he persistently neglects to improve.

—The Postmaster at Jersey City refuses to pay his political assessments. He says he has already paid $800, and all the "profits" were absorbed by a clerk who ran away with $3,000.

—Mrs. Wharton, who was acquitted in Annapolis, last winter, of the murder of General Ketchum, is in better health, and has returned to her home in Baltimore. It is thought she will never be tried on the charge of attempting to poison Mr. Van Ness.

—Dr. Lowenfeld, the biographer of Alexander Von Humboldt, has succeeded in purchasing for the University of Strasbourg the whole scientific apparatus and all the instruments which belonged to the great scholar and philosopher at the time of his death.

—Captain Burton, the eminent traveler, has recently started for Iceland, where he hopes to explore some portion of the 28,000 miles of territory which are unknown to modern geographers. Captain Burton's researches will extend to the condition and remains of Icelandic literature, and his tour is intended to comprehend many of the points raised, but not solved, by previous travelers. He is accompanied by the Earl of Dunraven. Captain Burton is a lineal descendant of the author of "Anatomy of Melancholy."

—Senator Cole, of California, received an enthusiastic reception at San Francisco on his arrival there, June 23. His successful efforts to defeat the plans of the Central Pacific Railway Company to get possession of Goat Island, in which the City of the Golden Gate seems to be intensely interested, doubtless intensified the cordiality with which his constituents received him.

PARIS.

St. Medard and the Weather Question.

Death of Marshal Vaillant—A Sketch of His Career.

Matters in the National Assembly—Census-Taking—Cost of the Commune.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, June 10.

ST. MEDARD.

I give you a thousand chances to one to guess what was the attraction, the beacon-light, the sun of the week, in Paris and France. It was not Marshal Vaillant, one of our military glories, who has died; nor Cremona, the winner of the Derby, gaining for his owner, with his rapid hoofs, the great Paris prize and millions in bits; nor Mr. Thiers, with one of his wonderful speeches, masterworks of good sense, science, and knowledge. No, it was a saint of the lowest class, St. Medard, the controller of rain, according to an old proverb at which everyone smiles, and which every one accepts as an article of faith.

That which absorbed all this week was to know whether it would rain or not on the 8th, which is St. Medard's day, because, according to an old saying, which is very general and pretty true, when it rains on that day it will rain on the forty following ones. More than one of you will smile, and think I am indulging in paradoxes, or at least exaggerating, when I say this was the great thing of the week. What! France, the preeminently skeptical nation, and Paris, the queen of incredulous cities, have fallen to such a degree of superstition as to seriously believe that this Saint is able to make it rain for forty days, or to keep it from doing so?

Well, yes. Apparently the belief is absurd, but it exists; and do not begin too soon to laugh at this credulity; for, like all beliefs which have lived so long, this one has reasons for existing, and even good ones, dyed with superstition, but based on observation and science, as you will see. The festival of St. Medard precedes by a few days the summer solstice. For two or three weeks before and after this time, the altitude of the sun hardly varies. Each day it pours upon the earth the same amount of heat, so that the polar regions have the sun on the horizon during the entire day.

Owing to this astronomical fact, these days have a terrible similarity when they are rainy. The weather is fixed. St. Medard coming at the beginning of this season, the nature of which is unchangeableness if the weather is fine that day, it will be so for five or six weeks; if rainy, it will rain for about the same time, or forty days, as the proverb has it. The people, who do not go to the bottom of things, and see only the result, know by tradition that, if it rains or shines during St. Medard's day, about the first day of this period, the weather will not change immediately. They do not reflect, but put all this down to the account of the Saint. Then, since we have been afflicted with rain for many days; as it threatens to destroy the next harvest, which means the subsistence of all; and as inundations, already serious, but which may become worse, have resulted from this rain,—the people awaited this day with genuine anxiety, and saw it pass by without rain, with real happiness.

Very few want to have it thought that they believe in this, and, with the exception of a few faithful, no one seemed to want to show any confidence in this prophecy. In reality, almost all have some belief in it, some having confidence in the traditional observations of the people; others, like myself, through a sincere belief; and the majority by a superstitious idea to which they instinctively abandon themselves, as their fathers did, and their children will do after them.

The sayings relative to this Saint are counted by dozens, and vary according to provinces, but all mention his power. I have told you the most generally-diffused one; but many others, no less characteristic, have been adopted by popular credulity. If it rains on St. Medard's day, the crop will be lessened by a quarter; if it rains on St. Barnabas' day, by a half, unless it is fine on St. Gervais' day. For, in spite of St. Medard's watery omnipotence, he is not the only one who reigns over our aquatic destinies. St. Barnabas, who rules on the 11th, and St. Gervais, who shines on the 19th, can, to a certain degree, correct the rainy influence of their colleague in sanctity. But how do they come to an understanding in heaven concerning this mixture of rain and fine weather? Do they settle it by Ambassadors, as England and America do the Alabama claims? I cannot say, since I have no personal relations with these individuals, none of whom patronize me. All that I know is, that St. Medarie not having wept on his day, and the grain looking well, we have a prospect of a good harvest, which I earnestly desire, because we have much to pay, and on the coming crops depends, to a great extent, the possibility of our doing it. On this depends, for us, a difference of hundreds of millions.

MARSHAL VAILLANT.

One of the most celebrated of the Marshals of France, the Marshal-Count Vaillant, died this week, at the age of 82. He expired without pain, after a brief sickness, retaining to the end all his distinguishing traits,—much keenness, sagacity, and good nature. His military career was excellent. Born in 1790, he was educated at the Polytechnic, was a Lieutenant of Sappers at Dantzic, and served in the Russian campaign, where he was decorated for his coolness and capacity. He was made a prisoner there, and returned to France, only after the peace. He was at Ligny and Waterloo, in 1815, and fought bravely. In 1830, in Algeria, he carried on as Major, the seige of the Emperor Fort, the blowing up of which induced the Dey to capitulate. There he had his leg broken by a shell. In 1832 he took part in the seige of Anvers. Between 1834 and 1838, he organized in Algeria a system of block-houses, or small, detached forts, which helped greatly in the conquest of the country. In 1838 he was at the head of the Polytechnic School; and, in 1840, was employed on the fortifications of Paris. In 1849 he had charge of the engineers and siege operations at Rome, and carried them on with great ability, forcing the enemy to surrender, and, at the same time, avoiding injuring any public buildings. In 1854 he was appointed Marshal of France, and afterwards Minister of War, and had charge of the preparations for the Crimean war. During the Italian war, he changed his portfolio for the position of Major General of the army, made the campaign with the Emperor, and, in many respects, contributed more than any other person to his success. In 1860 the Emperor appointed him member of the Privy Council and Minister of the Imperial Household and Fine Arts, from which he was removed by the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870.

The military qualities of Marshal Vaillant did not prevent his devoting himself successfully to the culture of the sciences,—his favorite pursuit. He was a member of almost all the prominent scientific and agricultural societies of France, and of foreign countries; President of the Bureau of Longitude, over which he often presided, and to which he often brought the valuable aid of his methodical, decisive, and acute mind,—for, without intending to insult his ghost, which I greatly love, he was a keen politician and shrewd courtier. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1853, and maintained his place there well, by unpretending, but generally useful labors, especially from an agricultural point of view. So far as the practical science was concerned, the Marshal loved and cultivated gardens with a kind of rage. Vegetables, fruit, and ornamental trees, and especially flowers, were raised by him; and he often spaded, pruned, and watered his favorites, like a gardener enamored of his art. When he was Minister of War, it was a very amusing sight to see his Excellency in shirt-sleeves, his breast bare, and with wooden shoes on, abandoning himself to the pleasure of gardening.

As a private citizen, he was a good man in every sense of the word; abrupt,—coarse, occasionally, to all who seemed to him not to be doing their duty,—but a good man. He adored his wife, the widow of General Haxo, whom he loved during the life of her first husband, whose Aide-de-Camp he was in all respects, as ill-natured people said. I know many acts of kindness on his part, some of them personal,—for, through my father, who was his friend, and also individually, I have frequently had relations with him. But these personal details matter little to you. Men are little, and deeds are much. So let us pass to the latter.

FREE TRADE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The National Assembly has recently elected the Committee on the Estimates, composed of thirty members, whose duty is to make a definite statement of our financial condition, of receipts and expenses. This is the important matter of the day. The Free-Traders have a considerable majority in the Committee, standing twenty to ten, and, even among the ten, some are rather at sea, and many are disposed to make concessions. There are hardly five pure and simple Protectionists. This organization of the Committee leads to a pretty certain influence that the Assembly favors Free Trade. This modern tendency, eminently civilizing, reasonable, humanitarian, and, whatever may be said, useful to every nation, because each one excels in the production of certain things, has then every prospect of enjoying a long life, which I heartily wish.

THE STATE COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Assembly has also chosen the Committee whose duty it is to settle the Councillors of State. The Right—that is, the monarchical party—were successful in this. Only two members of the Committee belong to the Centre Left, or the avowed Repu[blicans]. If the Royalists dared, they pla[inly] have a majority in the Assembly, as this [vote] has shown, and could try a bold stro[ke] to set up a sovereign. But for whose adv[an]tage? They are enrolled under four diff[er]ent banners, and follow four Princes, w[ho] hate one another—Bourbon, Orleans, Bo[na]parte, etc. The Bonapartists are now cou[rt]ing the Legitimists, out of hate to t[he] Orleanists, whom they chiefly fear. But t[he] white flag is too pure, proud, and immacula[te] to sully itself by the hypocritical touch [of] those who wish to use it to pull the che[st]nuts out of the fire that is to overturn t[he] Republic for the sake of the Empire. L[e]gitimacy may make terms with the gr[eat] enemy, the Republic, for they are both pr[in]ciples, though as opposite as fire and wat[er]. But for it to ally itself with any usu[rp]er would be the destruction of its party. [...] they say that Mr. Rouher, who recently a[sk]ed for an interview with the leaders of th[e] party, and obtained it, had his propositi[on] for alliance coldly received, if not reject[ed] on account of the traditional policy of t[he] Legitimists, and had to renounce his hop[e].

THE ARMY.

The Army bill was this week the subj[ect] of a very animated debate in the Natio[nal] Assembly, relative to the time of comp[ul]sory service. Some, like General Troc[hu], of unhappy memory, wanted only th[ree] years. Others, like Changarnier, Cha[...], Ducrot, Thiers, the entire Committee, [...] competent to speak on the subject, wan[ted] five years, and got it. This was the subj[ect] of one of the most remarkable, if not [the] most remarkable, of the speeches Mr. Th[iers] has ever made,—a masterpiece of wisd[om]. I do not summarize it here, for it would s[poil] it, as one spoils a peach in trying to get [...] the juice; but I urge all of you who take [an] interest in military matters to read it. [I do] not think it possible to find anything [more] wise and practical, and so sensibly expre[ssed], that it seems, at the first glance, as if [one] could never have thought otherwise.

THE CENSUS.

The census is now being taken in Fra[nce], as is customary every five years. Bu[t in] Paris it has a double character. The C[om]mune having destroyed not only the pu[blic] buildings, but the civil records, they [are] now trying to restore them, which is no [lit]tle matter, for tens of millions were bu[rned] up. To obtain this result, each one is q[ues]tioned concerning his birth, his relati[ons], and all the other information he can g[ive]. This led to a very amusing scene with [one] of our prominent actresses, who make[s a] point of of hiding her age, so serious [...] she find it. She herself told the story [...] funnily.

"Just fancy," said she, in the green-r[oom] of her theatre, the *Comedie Francaise*, "[...] discourteous people came to ask me [how] old I was, when I have told no one [for] years, not even myself. I put them [out] quickly. They said the register of my [birth] was burned, and I told them so much [the] better for me. I am as old as I [...] I am 20, and shall stay there forever. [I have] a right to, for my register of birth is [...] and I think you are very ill-bred to [ask] what I will never tell you."

Then she said she put them out [of] door, and shut it in their faces. It [is an] unheard-of thing to ask a woman as [...] as she how old she was.

But, with the exception of these coq[uet]tish eccentricities, the operation is prog[ress]ing easily and rapidly,—each one un[der]standing that the object is the inter[est of] one and all. Only the incendiary hir[elings] of an enemy, stung by baffled hate, [could] have destroyed the records of an [entire] city.

COST OF THE COMMUNE.

They have recently made an approxi[mate] estimate of what the Commune has [cost] France, merely by fire,—for I do not sp[eak] of indirect expenses, like the restoratio[n of] records and the damage arising from t[he] loss, the stoppage of business, the dist[urb]ance of credit, the losses of life, of hea[lth], and especially of reason, which resul[ted] from this affair. They cannot be estima[ted]. They amount to hundreds upon hundre[ds of] millions; more than Prussia deprived u[s of] or asked us for. It is worse than your [war] of secession, which had at least an ai[m], a reason for existence; and you know w[hat] that war cost you in all respects. But [this] foul Commune, planned and ca[rried] out under the eyes of the enemy, paid [by] him, and acting under his suggestions, w[ith] no real cause except the unacknowle[dged] thirst for plunder, is the indelible s[tain] upon our century and our nation, w[hich] can be excused only by the frenzied c[on]dition of an immense city, seething w[ith] hunger, useless contests, and despe[rate] patriotism. The destruction by fire amo[unts] to seventeen public buildings and fifty-[...] private houses,—valued at five hun[dred] million francs. That is, property to [that] amount has been destroyed, burned, [re]duced to ashes, for the mere sake of de[stroy]ing. It is the height of insanity.

EMILE CARRE[...]

The Harrison Street Police-Station.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some one signing himself "F.L." has "risen to explain" in regard to the station-keepers at the Harrison Street [Stati]on, and even goes so far as to enume[rate] what they perhaps ought to do, but wh[ich are] by no means done by them.

First, he says the Harrison Street Sta[tion] is under their entire charge. This m[eans] simply nothing at all. Second, he says t[hey] have to keep the station in clean condi[tion]. If "F.L." had simply looked at the washs[tand] in the sitting-room, or main room, he m[ight] have satisfied himself on that point to [his] heart's content. The sawdust in the c[ell-]room has not been changed in two mo[nths] of time. They have to make up and ke[ep in] order forty beds. The whole making-u[p of] beds is performed whenever there are [any] women in the lock-up. They (perhaps [one] or two) are taken out and set at wor[k to] make up the beds, and sweep and scrub [the] floors. At all other times, there is no scr[ub]bing or cleaning done, except in the sitt[ing-]room, which, of course, they sweep out e[very] morning. As to the making up of [the] beds by the station-keeper, [let] every patrolman give his testim[ony]. Fourth, they have to go after a doctor w[hen] necessary. There is no time when there [are] not from six to fifteen policemen at the [sta]tion, who could and would do it; but th[ere] is no occasion for it, perhaps, twice in [a] year. Fifth, they have to take charg[e of] all lost children. There are, perhaps, on [an] average, a half-dozen children brough[t to] the station in a month, and they are [kept] there, perhaps, more than half an hou[r be]fore they are claimed by their parents. [As to] how well these station-keepers [take] charge of them, let the patrol[men] testify to, because there were [chil]dren advertised as being lost [for] three or four days, and when finally pi[cked] up by a patrolman and brought to th[e sta]tion, these worthies took charge of the[m so] well that they were lost again withi[n an] hour. Sixth, they have to take charg[e of] witnesses, and also to hold stolen prop[erty] in transit before being taken in charg[e by] the Custodian. If there are any witn[esses] held here, they are generally locked u[p in] the lock up, and those that are not ma[de] as a general thing, to come up missin[g]. Well do these worthies take charge of th[em]. The stolen property is of such a na[ture] that it does not require any on[e to] take charge of it before the Custodian [re]ceives it. It consists generally of old i[ron] or clothing, jewelry, cloth, etc.; and if [the] three last mentioned articles are brough[t in] there are so many who would like to [...] do, take charge of it, that the station-k[eepers] are never called on, to their great di[ssat]isfaction. Seventh, they have to take ch[arge] and look after all horses taken up by the [police] force, as no provisions are made at o[ther] stations for the same. This is a simple [un]adulterated untruth, as there is a ho[stler] here, paid by the city, who performs [this] work, and the lockup-keeper takes down [the] description, and where the animal [was] found. Eighth, they take charge of [the] sheets, towels, etc., coming from all the [oth]er sub-stations, etc. The facts are th[at] the station-keepers in the sub-stations [put the] sheets, towels, etc., in a bag, label them, [and] bring them to the Harrison Street Sta[tion], where the Bridewell 'bus calls for th[em]. This is all the charge-taking they do.

CHICAGO, July 3.

Mrs. Phebe Campbell's Remarks Be[fore] Her Execution for the Murder of [Her] Husband.

I now thank the jury for bringing m[e in] guilty, and I hope I will meet them [in] heaven. And I thank the Judge for [my] right sentence, and say for a truth they [did] what was right in the sight of God and [man]. And I thank the Queen's counsel for [his] kindness, and hope to meet him in hea[ven]. They all done their best to find out [the] murder, and I say it would have been w[rong] to let me free after that dreadful cri[me. I] deserve more than I am getting. To th[ink] my poor husband was launched into eter[nity] without a moment's warning, while God [has] spared me to repent and prepare for de[ath]. O! my dear friends, I hope you will [take] warning by what you see and hear. It [is a] solemn thing to die if not [pre]pared. The judgment box of [God] is dreadful to face if our [sins] are not forgiven, but if your sins are [forgiven] the thoughts of dying are sweet [to a] believer's ear. How sweet the name [of] Jesus sounds in a believer's ear; it soo[thes] his sorrows, heals his wounds, and dr[ives] away his fears. O, my dear fellow c[rea]tures, I pray seek the Lord while He ma[y be] found. Remember my last wishes to [you]. If you are not saved it is your [own] fault. For He is ready to save to [the] utmost, vile and wickedness. My [dear] friends, come. O, I am so happy. [This] morning is the happiest morning I thi[nk I] ever spent, for I am a day's march ne[arer] home. O, my friends, listen to His c[all], go to His outstretched arms to fold yo[u to] His breast. Come, just as you are, wit[h] one plea; O, Lamb of God, I come. F[are]well, my dear and grieving friends. Rem[em]ber a dying woman's last words. Prepa[re to] meet me in Heaven, where I am g[oing]. Good-bye to all, and God bless you all.

—A man passed through Worcester, Ma[ss.], last week Sunday, who had travelled ne[arly] four thousand miles in four months, on f[oot], on his way to Boston. He carried with [him] a gun and woollen blanket, a haversack a[nd] canteen. He declined the proffered ho[spi]tality of a citizen, replying that he did [not] ask any one for his living. When he [left] Nevada he had $150, some of which remai[ned] unspent when he was in Worcester.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 4.

This, being the Nation's holiday, was strictly observed in business circles, all places of trade being closed except a few retail stores. There was nothing doing in the wholesale way except celebration. That was carried out quite as extensively, if not so loudly as in years past.

The Board of Trade Rooms were closed during the whole day; and a visit of exploration to the adjoining caves, though conducted as carefully as that under the lead of Agassiz in the southern hemisphere, failed to unearth even a fossil of a trade in produce. For convenience of reference we append the closing prices of last evening in provisions and breadstuffs:

Mess Pork, $12.80a12.85; do, seller August, $12.95a13.00; do seller September, $13.05a13.07.

Lard, $8.70a8.75 for winter, and $7.75 for summer. Meats, 4 7-8c for shoulders, and 6 5-8c for short ribs.

Highwines steady, at 85c.

Lake freights firm, at 9c for corn by sail to Buffalo; 9 3 4c for wheat to do; 7c for oats to do; 14c on wheat, and 13 1-2c on corn to Oswego; 15c on wheat, and 14 1-2c on corn to Kingston; all by sail.

Flour was dull and easier.

Wheat firm, at $1.25a1.25 1-2, do seller August $1.19 3-8a1.19 1-2, do; seller this year $1.10 1-2a1.11.

Corn firm, at 41 3 8a41 3-4 cts; do seller August 43 3-4a43 7-8 cts; do seller September 44 3-4a44 7-8 cts.

Oats were weak, but closed firmer, at 27 1-2 and 27 cts seller August.

Rye quiet and firm, at 56 cts. for No. 2, and 58 cts for No. 1.

Barley firmer, at 52 cts. for No. 2, old, and 60 cts. for new No. 2, seller September. No. 3 quoted at 65c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 4.

CATTLE—During the forenoon there was a fair amount of trading in this class of stock, both local and outside, buyers taking hold freely; but in the afternoon the yards were deserted. In values there was no very decided change. The encouraging tone of Eastern advices induced a feeling of confidence, and former prices were readily obtained. The supply was light, and about everything sold.

HOGS—The offerings were barely equal to the demand, and prices were firm in consequence. During the opening hours of the day trade was sharp, and the pens were well cleared, sales making at $3 70@4.00 for common to choice.

SHEEP—Nothing was done in this department of the live stock market. Prices remain unchanged.

THE COOK MURDER.

Supplementary Confession of Bobolink—The Other Indians Exonerated.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, June 28.

We gave yesterday an account of the arrest of two Indians, alleged by a confession of Bobolink, otherwise called Screech Owl, to be implicated with him in the murder of the Cook family at Oak Lake. This confession was made by Bobolink to Allen Jordan, a half breed, and represented Kah-he-mabba as the instigator of the crime, and a young Indian named Okemah, who were the parties arrested and are now in jail in this city. Yesterday, however, Bobolink made another confession, which entirely exonerates these Indians, and in which he acknowledges that he alone planned and executed the murder in all its horrible details, without any accomplices or accessories whatever. This confession, which bears every evidence of candor and truth, was obtained from Bobolink yesterday afternoon, by James Whitehead, the brave Indian trader, whose heroic exploit in capturing Bobolink, in a Pillager village, single-handed, and dragging him away to his canoe, in the face of his astonished friends and relatives, has already been recounted in our columns.

Mr. Whitehead had not seen Bobolink since he turned him over to the officers of the law at Oak Lake. At that time he had asked him no questions, though he talked a good deal, of his own accord, about the matter, and tried to throw the responsibility for the murder on other parties. Mr. Whitehead's thorough knowledge of the Indian character, and doubtless the moral influence which a man of his stamp exercises over the minds of the Indians, gave him a complete mastery over Bobolink. On being admitted to his cell yesterday, after shaking hands with him, Mr. Whitehead asked him if he was not ashamed of himself telling such lies about the murder, and if he did not know that it only made matters much worse for himself. After a little talk of this kind Bobolink said that he would now tell the whole truth, and he proceeded accordingly, assisted by occasional interrogatories, to make the following confession, which was written as he proceeded by Mr. Whitehead in his notebook, from which we have copied it verbatim:

"I camped alone the night previous to the murder; started in the morning towards Cook's place; called at Little Sioux's camp; his boy walked with me a short distance; we talked about nothing but hunting; they asked me where my partner was; I said I did not know. After leaving Little Sioux's camp I made up my mind to commit this crime, because I was poor and wanted clothing. I arrived at Mr. Cook's a little after dark; I opened the door without knocking, and immediately shot Mr. Cook, who was sitting and reading. Mrs. Cook siezed Mr. Cook and held him on the chair until I reloaded my gun and shot her, when both fell together; I then went into the house, taking a stick in my hand, where I found three children; I struck each of them on the head with my stick and killed them; they did not cry or moan; I then took the furs and threw them out of doors; Mr. and Mrs. Cook were dead; I took the gold ring from Mrs. Cook's finger, then went into the other room, where I got the clothing and other things.

"I took these things all out doors and packed them to carry. I then put some hay against the door and set it on fire. The house was old, and was in flames before I got away. I do not consider the above a brave act, and have never felt brave until to-day since I have told the truth. I know I will be hanged, and I intend to give the war-whoop on that occasion."

This confession fully exonerates the other arrested Indians from any participation in the murder, but they will be rigidly examined and if deemed necessary held as witnesses.

A Clerical Fraud and a Confiding Woman—Cheated of $20,000.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, June 26.

The case of the "Rev." Jones, who played a confidence game to the amount of about $20,000 upon a widow lady, about one year ago, is perhaps remembered. The circumstances of the case are briefly these: A man giving his name as Rev. E. L. W. Jones represented that he was an Episcopal minister, and a member of a highly respectable family in England, and that he was heir to a large fortune. He also claimed to have a large amount of valuable property in Ohio. Wealth, however, was to him the vilest trash; his object was to do as much good as possible. To this end he was travelling through the country, engaged in the missionary work. Adopting this role, he became acquainted with a widow, a member of the Episcopal Church, whose confidence he succeeded in gaining—to whom he shortly afterwards became engaged. During the engagement he often had occasion to be absent, during which time the lady received many loving epistles from him, avowing his faithfulness, and looking forward with pleasant anticipations of the future. While absent on one of his trips, the lady received a letter from him, the contents of which were slightly different from his former epistles; he had been disappointed in his remittances from home, and would she be so obliging as to forward him a few hundred dollars? His delicate and sensitive nature was shocked at the idea of being obliged to ask a loan from a stranger, and so he had come to her. She sent the required amount, and several other like amounts under similar circumstances. The too confiding woman suspected nothing wrong until she found that the "Rev." gentleman had borrowed about $20,000.

The case was brought into the Criminal Court, and Jones was convicted and sentenced to the work-house for a term of three years. He was taken to his new quarters, where he will probably put in three years of harder work than ever he had in the missionary cause.

A Mosquito Attacks a Californian.

The tuneful mosquito has had his trombone reconstructed, and begins the new season in animated style. A Newark man received a call the other day from his long-lost brother, who lives in California. He assigned the spare room to him, and, bidding him an affectionate good-night, retired to rest, only to have his slumbers disturbed soon after by an incipient earthquake up-stairs. Hastily donning his trowsers, he proceeded to the long-lost brother's room, from whence the uproar came. When the unbridled brother went to bed he had thrown open his window to draw untrammelled breath and preserve the idea of his native freedom. The mosquito, scenting foreign produce from afar, whetted up his knife and fork upon the stone window-sill, and humming a short grace before meat, took a chair upon the Californian's nose, and tucking his napkin under his chin, set to work. The sensitive foreigner said an ungentle thing about the musical bird of night, and springing from his couch struck a light to meet his unseen adversary face to face. No sooner had he descried him than with uplifted pillow he smote upon the wall where sat the patient insect, who skimmed away and left the spot bare. Two more unsuccessful attempts upon the poor mosquito's life exasperated the long-lost brother, and the scene became exciting. Blow followed blow in quick succession, as the irate Californian danced in fantastic pursuit about the room. Just as he had taken a careful aim at the artful dodger, who sat upon a pane of the door enjoying the sport, the proprietor of the mansion popped his head in and received the whack intended for the mosquito, full in the face. He lay down unpremeditatedly and called for the neighbors. When outside reinforcements appeared, an entrance was effected into the room, and a fearful scene of ruin met the gaze of the intruders. The only whole remaining article of furniture was the bedstead, upon which sat the disconsolate Californian picking the fragments of the looking-glass out of his bare feet, and saying terrible things. He was inconsolable, and next day he left for California without offering to pay for the broken furniture.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The Charter of the Rock Island Gas Company expires April 1, 1874, and it is proposed to reorganize and build new works for the supply of both Rock Island and Moline.

—The Rev. Mr. Windsor, of Sycamore, has declined a call from a church at Waterloo, Iowa, with $2,000 salary.

WISCONSIN.

—The Fond du Lac *Commonwealth* says news has been received that McDonald's mill on Ford River, was destroyed by fire on Friday. The loss cannot fall below $20,000.

IOWA.

The Davenport fireworks cost $1,000.

—D. N. Cooley, of Dubuque, has endowed a chair worth $10,000 in Cornell College, Mt. Vernon.

—The First National Bank of Marshalltown is accused of charging illegal interests.

—The McDonald Brothers, of McGregor, owners of the D. A. McDonald, have been sued for pecuniary damages by relatives of those who lost their lives in the late explosion.

—Miss Alice Bird, of Mt. Pleasant, has been a second time invited to a chair in the Faculty of the Iowa Wesleyan University.

INDIANA.

The depot at Crawfordsville was robbed of $1,485 and set on fire last Sunday night.

—In the Eleventh Circuit the Republicans have nominated John U. Pettit, of Wabash, for Judge, and Alex. Hess, of the same place, for Prosecuting Attorney.

—A Republican Convention at Kendallville, last week, nominated James I. Best, of DeKalb, for Judge of the Fourteenth Circuit, and Leigh H. Hammond, of Warsaw, for Prosecuting Attorney.

MICHIGAN.

People are subscribing freely in aid of the Chicago & Mackinaw Railroad.

—The length of streets in Detroit is 183 miles, of which 40 are paved. During 1871 there were 14 1/2 miles of streets paved, at a cost of $617,845.72, and about a mile of alleys, costing $21,208.22.

—A whole mail train left the rails on the Detroit & Milwaukee Road the other day, with only five dollars' damage, and without even bruising a passenger.

—Taxes in Detroit, this year, are levied upon 30 per cent of the estimated value of property. The total assessment being $23,615,674, and shows an estimated value of $78,719,910, and the tax is a fraction less than 1 per cent on that amount.

MINNESOTA.

Ten kegs of powder failed to blow up the old Chute building in St. Anthony.

—A raft which left St. Paul Monday, for St. Louis, was 500 feet long and 200 wide, and probably the largest that ever started at that point. It is expected to go through in seventeen days.

—During the month of June, at St. Paul, the average temperature was 70°, the highest being 91°, and the highest daily mean, 83°. While there were nineteen days on which rain fell, and a large proportion of cloudy weather, the mean temperature of the month has been exceeded only once in thirteen years.

OHIO.

July interest on the State debt is nearly $262,000.

—The Cincinnati School Board organized last Monday, electing L. W. Goss, President, and re-electing John Hancock, Superintendent.

—The gentlemen who are desirous that the Government should choose the north side of Fifth street, between Main and Walnut, as a site for the new Post Office, &c., are appalled at the price demanded, and want the Commissioners to wait until the next Legislature shall have passed a condemnation act.

MISSOURI.

All that remained of McKee Rankin's Theatre, in St. Louis, was sold by the Constable, on Tuesday, and the *Democrat* says: The aggregate proceeds did not amount to enough to pay for one day's printing and puffing, but the creditors had the satisfaction of saving Mr. Rankin from irretrievable ruin by stopping him in his mad career, and sending him as a missionary to Minnesota to show the heathen how a man can sleep for twenty years, and wake up and imagine himself a manager.

—Fred. Bock, formerly of McVicker's, Chicago, is engaged as leading man in the St. Louis Olympic.

—The misunderstanding between the St. Louis Sængerfest Association and Robison & McLaren, who erected Sængerfest Hall, has been adjusted, by payment of $45,000.

—Andrew Pierce, Jr., of St. Louis, President of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, will hereafter make his headquarters in New York, and A. A. Talmadge, General Superintendent, will remain at St. Louis, in charge of both the Atlantic & Pacific and Missouri Pacific.

—The total number of arrests made by the St. Louis police during June was 2,119, an increase of 289 as compared with the year previous. Nearly 100 of these arrests were for bathing in the river before sundown.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The cutlery works at Beaver Falls, near Pittsburgh, will employ Chinese cheap labor in place of that which has struck for more pay and more time for "moral improvement." Sixty-eight Chinamen arrived on Tuesday, and more are expected next Monday.

A Short Term—President of the United States for Thirty-six Hours.

A correspondent of the Kansas City *Times*, writing from Plattsburgh, says of the Hon. David R. Atchison:

In course of conversation, the General gave a brief sketch of his political career. Appointed by Governor Reynolds to the United States Senate, in 1843, to fill a vacancy, the Legislature at the next session confirmed the appointment. In 1849 he was re-elected, thus filling a seat in the Senate for twelve years.

In 1846 he was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, filling that position when Taylor was inaugurated in 1848; also, when Pierce was inaugurated in 1852. William R. King, of Alabama, Pierce's Vice President, it will be remembered, never went to Washington after his election, but instead went to Cuba for his health. There he died in less than a month after his inauguration. The death of Mr. King made Mr. Atchison temporary President of the Senate, and to all intents and purposes he was Vice President of the United States during the remainder of Mr. Pierce's term.

Reporter. You were President of the United States for about thirty-six hours, were you not?

General. Yes. You see Mr. Pierce's term expired at midnight Saturday, and this being a Christian country, of course nothing was done on Sunday. Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated at noon on Monday. Therefore, as President of the Senate, I succeeded to the Presidency when Mr. Pierce's term was out. [Laughter.] But I had no realization of my high position until about 10 o'clock Sunday morning. We had been at work in the Senate finishing up business, and having lost much sleep I would have slept all day had I not been wakened up by some personal friends, who came to congratulate me and secure position for certain parties. In order to do everything in proper style, I appointed a full Cabinet; and then it is said that my Administration was the most successful and popular one ever known, there not being a removal during my whole term.

—Sunday is beginning to be utilized in Danbury. We saw a man on White street, Sunday afternoon, with a healthy string of fish in his hand, which he had just taken from a neighboring stream. We followed him some distance in hope to see him fall dead, but he didn't do it.—*Danbury News.*

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials AND **BUILDING FELT.**

Send for Circulars and Samples.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 East Madison-st, Chicago.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 163 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.

F. A. DOOLITTLE

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE CINCINNATI & TERRE HAUTE Railway Company,

Desirous of arresting the attention of manufacturers to the advantage of locating manufacturing establishments upon the line of their railway, will give to any rolling mill or blast furnace company so locating forty (40) acres of ground for works, and the coal in one hundred (100) acres of Clay or Owen County, Indiana, block coal field; the ore from one hundred (100) acres of the Hardin, Pope, or Massac County, Illinois, brown hematite beds, and agree to furnish them with all orders for merchant iron required for the railway's use for a period of two years.

To any railway car manufactory located upon its line, they will give twenty acres of ground required for works, the timber from 100 acres of the best oak timbered land in Owen County, and an order for 1,000 cars to commence work upon.

To any car wheel foundry or axle forge, the necessary grounds for works, and liberal orders for their products in kind.

To all other manufacturing establishments ample facilities in the locating and successful prosecuting of their works.

Circulars descriptive of the manufacturing points upon the line of the railway will be mailed to any address upon application to

MATT. P. WOOD, Gen'l Sup't C. & T. H. R. R., Terre Haute, Ind.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Positively ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing MONDAY, July 8. First appearance in this city in ten years of the original and only

TONY PASTOR,

AND HIS ENTIRE TROUPE [from Tony Pastor's Opera House, N. Y.]. The greatest combination of artists ever seen. Look at the list of names—Jennie Engel, Ella Wesner, Kitty O'Neil, Mlle. Fountainbleau, Harrigan and Hart, Billy Carter, Frank Kerns, Frank Girard, Professor M. O'Rearidan, Johnny Manning, Tony Pastor, with a complete Orchestra and Brass Band. Admission as usual.

N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

JAPANESE TOMMY,

Johnson & Powers and the Star Company.

Saturday | Benefit of Wm. Arlington.

TO RENT—West Side Opera House. Apply to S. MYERS, 888 Indiana-av.

NIXON'S CIRCUS,

Clinton-st., near Washington.

Saturday, July 6, 1872,

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED BY THE CITIZENS TO

JAMES M. NIXON.

ENTIRE NEW ACTS AND LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY.

Production with entire new scenery and beautiful effects, of Bartly T. Campbell's great American drama,

THROUGH FIRE!

Regular Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.

Clinton-st., near Washington Monday July 1. Last week of Cinderella, which will be played every afternoon and evening by 75 beautiful children, in conjunction with all the acts of the incomparable circus company.

Last week of the Royal Yeddo Japanese Troupe, whose astounding feats have produced the most unqualified admiration and enthusiasm. Last week of the season and the last opportunity of seeing this unparalleled organization. Remember! No reserved seats in the afternoon.

Prices—Afternoons—No reserved seats, Dress Circle Chairs 50 cents; Family Circle 25 cents. Evening—Reserved Chairs 75 cents; Dress Circle Chairs 50 cents; Family Circle 25 cents. Box office open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Remember! every afternoon at 2 o'clock; every evening at 8 o'clock.

GLOBE THEATRE.

COL. WOOD .... Proprietor.

MONDAY, JULY 1,

And during the week, the Great Military Spectacular Drama, which has been months in preparation,

The Lancers!

New and Gorgeous Scenery by Strauss. Costumes from Paris. Properties by Gaines. Stage machinery by Gorn.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

AT AUCTION.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE OF

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Great bargains in Parlor and Chamber Furniture Extension Tables, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Rockers, Office Desks; 15 crates Crockery in open lots, 30 packages Glassware, 2,000 yards Wool Carpets, 75 Mirrors.

On Saturday, July 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

This sale will be worthy of attention.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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184 Second st, Cincinnati, O.

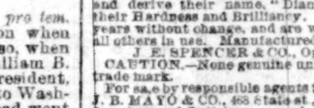
Bridge Bolts, Building Bolts, Fish-Bar Bolts, Carriage Bolts, Fire Bolts, Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Washers, Hot Pressed Nuts.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.



If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Russia	July 3	Calabria	June 29
Cuba	July 10	Abyssinia	July 6
Scotia	July 17	Batavia	July 13

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 13 West Madison-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Dimension Stone

Required in the Construction of the New Government Buildings at Chicago, Ill.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed new United States Government building at Chicago, Illinois, all of the Dimension Stone required in its construction. The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to Granites, Marble, or Sand-stones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, and durability, and their capacity for working under the chisel or planer; one sample 12x12x12, showing on each face a different kind of cutting and on one the natural fracture of the stone, must be submitted in all cases.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use in buildings for at least ten years, will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for that period must be furnished. The stone must further have a good grain, and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired, within one year.

About 260,000 cubic feet of stone will be required; the size of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate 60 feet; the largest stones will not probably contain over 200 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes in order that the contractor may make proper allowance for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment shall be made.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of the stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished. A certificate from the Recorder of the county in which the quarry is situated, that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry, must accompany each bid.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or Collector of Customs at Chicago, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the government to take full possession of the quarry, and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Dimension Stone," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed, "Proposal for concrete stone, new Government buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

NEW BOOKS.

Ready July 1st.

THE AMERICAN LAW REVIEW,

FOR JULY, 1872,

COMPLETING THE SIXTH VOLUME.

Contents:

I. Slander and Libel. II. Responsibility for the Condition of Demised Premises. III. The Wharton Trial.—IV.—New York Court of Appeals.—Rights of Authors.—V. Digest of the English Law Reports. VI. Selected Digest of State Reports.—VII. Book Notices.—VIII. List of Law Books published in England and America since April, 1872.—IX. Summary of Events.

Index to Volume VI.; Table of Reports; Table of Cases.

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A Selection of Cases on the Law of Sales of Personal Property. With References and Citations. By C. C. Langdell, Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University. Vol. I. 8vo. Law sheep, $7.50.

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A Novelty in Political and Popular Literature. Contains a Graphic History of the Republican and Democratic Parties; a racy sketch of the so called Liberal Republican Party; an inside view of the Cincinnati Convention; a mention of the minor tickets or side shows of the campaign. The finest illustrated Book published. In fact, the Book wanted by every American citizen. To secure territory at once, send ONE DOLLAR for outfit.

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CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE.

By mutual consent, EDWARD L. BREWSTER withdraws from the firm of FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., this day.

Either member of the firm is authorized to sign in liquidation.

S. P. FARRINGTON, E. L. BREWSTER, JOHN SCHMAHL.

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Copartnership Notice.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of FARRINGTON & SCHMAHL for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale Grocery Business, in the city of Chicago.

Samuel P. Farrington, of Hyde Park, Illinois, and John Schmahl, of Chicago, Illinois, are the general partners, and Edward F. Pulsifer, of Chicago, Illinois, is the special partner, and as such he has contributed forty thousand dollars to the capital stock. The copartnership commences July 1, 1872, and will end January 1, 1877.

SAMUEL P. FARRINGTON, JOHN SCHMAHL, EDWARD F. PULSIFER.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, and will continue the Commission business as heretofore. We shall be glad to serve all our old customers and as many new ones as desire our services. Particular attention given to buying and selling Grain, Provisions, etc., on margins. PARKER, SPRAGUE & CO.

Chicago, June 1, 1872.

R. S. PARKER, formerly Parker, Culton & Sprague. HAMOND SPRAGUE, late Culton & Sprague. Temporary office No. 229 Washington-st., Room 5.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between James Farson, D. G. White and R. B. Farson, under the firm name of FARSON, WHITE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of said firm will be settled by the firm of James Farson & Son.

JAMES FARSON, D. G. WHITE, R. B. FARSON.

The business of Farson, White & Co. will be continued as heretofore by James Farson and R. B. Farson, under the firm name of James Farson & Son.

JAMES FARSON, R. B. FARSON.

Chicago, July 8, 1872.

REAL ESTATE.

HALF ACRE LOTS.

A half-acre equals five building lots, and is sold at $600; $50 cash down, and $50 semi-annually. This gives 5 or 6 years' time, or it can be paid up, and a deed made whenever desired by the purchaser.

Lots situated close to station on R. I. R. R., halfway between Englewood and Washington Heights; 16 feet above Chicago level; soil the best of garden land. Several trains per day, one reaching the city a quarter before 7 a. m., and leaving at 6:15 p. m.

Parties desiring to build, can be accommodated. There is nothing superior to it in or about the city for a home, or for investment.

A ride to the property will satisfy the most exacting as to its beauty and desirability. SISSON & NEWMAN, Room 5, 79 East Madison-st.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:50 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	‡8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	‡8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	‡8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:29 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p m	†6:40 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 a m	†2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a m	†10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†5:00 p m	†11:55 a m

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10.00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*†6:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:20 p m	* 2:35 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:20 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p m	‡6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9.00 p m	*6:10 p m
Mail	†5:00 a m	†8:40 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†9:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	†*5:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	*6:00 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*9:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	†7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*10:00 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*4:00 p m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*5:00 p m	*9:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 p m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:20 a m	*7:45 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago dailies at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries, and receive all cards for this Directory. 124 South Clark-st.
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[illegible]

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S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan-av.

Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).

CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 236 State-st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 58 W. Lake-st.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Coal and Coke.

MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.

Dentists.

E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park-av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.

Dental Depot.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).

E. BURNHAM & SON, 187 and 189 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th.

Druggists' Glassware.

STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan-av.

Druggists' Sundries.

BLISS & TORREY, 35 Market-st.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.

Furniture.

A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan-av.

Furniture Manufacturers.

BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.

J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich.-av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

Grocers (Wholesale).

ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 288 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 126 Michigan-av.
R. P. ORER & CO., 10 Wabash-av.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.

F. J. ABBEY & CO., 51 West Washington-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 62 West Madison-st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).

SHERRERGER & BRANDT, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hair Goods.

M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d-st. and 303 W. Madison-st.

Hardware (Wholesale).

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 80 West Lake.
E. HAMILTON HUNT (Builders'), 75 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 44 W. Lake-st., cor. Clinton.
MARBLE, ALLING & CO., 226 and 227 State-st.
PARKER BROS. & KEEP, 221 and 223 Randolph.
PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 148 State-st.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 56 and 58 Wabash-av.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 227 & 229 Wabash-av.

Insurance Office.

NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 45 S. Canal-st.

Insurance (Life).

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 73 Market-st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal-st.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.

M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 181 West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).

WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 69 West Washington.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 203 West Madison-st.
G. P. HAPPEL & CO., 20 W. Madison-st.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, 153 22d-st. and 155 W. Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., 431 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 679 Wabash-av. and 49 W. Madison.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State and 21 West Madison-st.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 269 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 137 and 139 State-st.

Lawyers.

DENT & BLACK, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

Law Booksellers.

E. B. MYERS, 392 Wabash-av.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oils and Tools.

C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 83 South Canal-st.

Lithographers.

CHAS. SHOBER & CO., 73 West Washington-st.

Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).

C. CHOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash-av.

Newspapers.

TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
WESTERN RURAL, (H. N. F. Lewis), 407 W. Madison-st.

Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.

JOHN A. TOLMAN, West end of Lake-st bridge.

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline, (Wholesale.)

KENLY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.

Paints.

ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), 242 E. Mad.

Paper Dealers.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., 23 and 24 North Desplaines-st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 50 Wabash & 71 W. Wash.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. O. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 30 and 32 W. Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 57 and 59 West Lake-st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 38 & 40 W. Washington.

Paper Box Manufacturers.

D. P. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 114 N. Desplaines-st.

Pawnbrokers.

LAUNDER'S Loan Office, 180 22d-st., Room 2.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.

J. BAUER & CO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Sixteenth-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth.

Pig Iron, Nails and Coal.

A. B. MEEKER & CO., 376 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 238 East Randolph-st.

Print Sellers.

J. GEMMELL, 32 Gold-st., near Harrison.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.

H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 62 North Clinton-st.
W. & S. DOUGLAS, 197 Lake-st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.

CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan-av., near Adams.

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil Manufacturers.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Real Estate and Loans.

SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

Roofing Materials.

POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 East Monroe-st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 37 N. Canal.

Saddlery Hardware.

BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).

DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 446 State-st.
S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, 62 South Canal-st.
HERRING & CO., 46 State-st., and 14th & Indiana-av.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal-st.

Salt.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich-av. op Tree.

Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).

N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton-st.

Sewing Machines.

AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 158 South Halsted-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
WHEELER & WILSON, 338 W. Mad. & 960 Wabash.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 576 Wabash-av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.

BELDING BROS. & CO., 198 East Madison-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.

DUNHAM & HOIT, 248 South Water-st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 284 S. Water, nr Lake.

Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Show Cases.

D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 59 and 61 So. Canal-st.
M. TERHUNE, 46 State-st.

Stencil Cutters.

D. G. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 240 E. Madison.

Stoves (Wholesale).

FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light House.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 80 and 82 South Canal-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 262 E. Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 146 West Madison-st.

Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.

BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal-st.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake-st.

Tags, and Jewellers' Findings.

DENNISON & CO., 24 South Canal-st.

Transportation.

G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington.

Trunk Manufacturers.

CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st. and 385 Wabash-av.
VOGLER & GEUDTNER, 263 Mich.-av., nr. Congress.

Undertaker.

SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Varnish Manufacturers.

BERRY BROS., 242 East Madison-st.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).

SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison-st.

Wire Cloth and Wire Goods.

CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 E. Randolph st.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.

NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 10 N. Jefferson.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 8 and Sept. 11.

For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales. FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BARGAIN—A BOARDING HOUSE of 11 beds, and all fixtures and all stock, with lease, at low rent; good reasons for selling. Inquire at 170 South Desplaines.

AN ELEGANT FITTED UP GROCERY STORE for sale. Large and new stock, fine fixtures, horse and wagon, long lease, low rent. Location first class; doing a good cash trade. Will sell cheap; will take part cash, balance on time. Apply to Mr. SIMMONS, 281 South Halsted-st.

A LAUNDRY DOING A SPLENDID BUSINESS in one of the best locations in the city for sale at a great bargain. T. C. LAMB & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

A MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY for sale, with engine, boiler and shafting. Inquire on premises of SUITTERLIN, CLASSEN & CO., 24 and 26 North Jefferson-st.

ALCOHOL STILL FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR sale our Copper Alcohol Still of 300 gallons per day capacity. It has all the apparatus complete for manufacturing the best of alcohol and has been used but little. Will send photograph of it to all interested. Terms low. Address J. G. TRUE & CO., Portland, Maine.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A THRIVING town 70 miles southwest of Chicago doing a business of $8,000 per year; capital required, $1,500 to $2,000. This is a rare chance; any one wishing to buy will be given my reasons for wishing to sell, which will be satisfactory. Address B. B., Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LUNCH ROOM, No. 21 Congress-st. For terms apply at above number.

GROCERY, STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE, horse and wagon, for sale cheap, or in exchange. Call and examine at 167 East Chicago-av.

SALOON, BOARDING HOUSE AND FURNITURE for sale. 40 East Kinzie-st., cheap for cash.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NOTICE—CHARLES GERLACH, son of the late Doctor Clark Gerlach, of Baltimore, Maryland (or his lawful heirs), are hereby, in the name of his sister Amalie Gerlach, requested to report his whereabouts to FERDINAND MAASBERG, No. 35 Emma-st., Chicago, or HANNAH VELDENER, No. 55 North Liberty-st., Baltimore.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Dennis Foster, who was last heard of from Danville, Vermillion County, Illinois on Dec. 1, 1871, and was then proceeding to St. Louis, where he expected to spend Christmas. Communications in reference to him will be gratefully acceptable to his father, T. FOSTER, firm of Foster & Sons, Smithfield, Birmingham, England.

PERSONAL—MISS ESTELLE GRAY: PLEASE send your address to W 15, Tribune office, and hear from an acquaintance.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES FINNIGAN, sailor, by his brother. F. J. Finnigan, at Dunn's Brick Yard, 17 Ulman-st.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARGARET O'Connor, native of the County of Cork, Ireland. When last heard from she was in Chicago, in the year 1854; was a dressmaker. Address her brother, No. 218 East Twenty-fifth-st., New York city. JEREMIAH O'CONNOR.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR THE Life of Henry Wilson, by Judge Russell and Rev. Elias Nason; the only edition published with Mr. Wilson's approval. Now is the time to make money. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE, carpets and general household goods will do well to call on J. H. PIKE & CO., 75 West Lake-st. All kinds of goods sold on commission at private sale and auction.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000—IN AN established manufacturing business, this city. More capital needed to extend. Address Y 17, Tribune office.

FLOUR.

ORIENTAL MILLS. IONIC MILLS.

The interests of these well known and popular Flouring Mills; the "Ionic" having been destroyed in the great fire; have been united in the "Oriental," which have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with the best and most approved mill machinery, making them second to none in the country in complete appointments necessary to the production of first class flour. Located as we are in the "greatest primary grain market in the world," our facilities for the selection of wheat are apparent.

We shall confine ourselves to the manufacture of the best grades of flour, both Winter and Spring Wheat.

A six weeks' trial of our new machinery has demonstrated its excellence, and we feel warranted in assuring our friends and the public that our Flours for genuine merit are unsurpassed in this or any other market. We shall give special attention to the

Retail Family Trade,

Keeping in stock the best qualities of all kinds of FAMILY BREADSTUFFS, which we offer in quantities to suit, delivered in any part of the city, without charge for cartage. The old customers of the "Ionic Mills" may rely upon being as satisfactorily served here as in the times "before the fire" on the North Side.

Our location on the principal thoroughfare connecting the South and West Sides will suggest the convenience of leaving orders with us. Orders by post will receive prompt attention. Our prices this week are

$1 A BARREL LOWER

On Spring Wheat and 50 CENTS A BARREL LOWER on Winter than for six weeks past. A written guarantee accompanies every barrel of Flour that we retail. Try our Flour and it will make you glad.

ORIENTAL FLOURING MILLS, West end of Madison-st. Bridge, NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

NORTON & CO.
J. D. COLE, JR., formerly of the Ionic Mills, North Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS, By Geo. F. Root.

THE GLORY, for Classes, Conventions and Choirs.
THE HOUR OF PRAISE, for Social and Praise meetings.
THE NEW CURRICULUM, for the Piano.
THE NORMAL MUSICAL HAND BOOK, for Teachers.

Just issued and for sale by GEO. F. ROOT & SONS', 750 Wabash av.

WINDOW SHADES.

EVERYBODY NEEDS

A convenient and durable shade fixture, which will roll a shade DOWN FROM THE TOP, or raise it from the bottom, securing light and

VENTILATION,

with complete privacy in the room when desired. This want is supplied by

HALL'S MAGIC SHADE FIXTURE,

with which light and air may be admitted or excluded at any portion of the window. They are easily substituted on rollers of other fixtures now in use. Don't fail to see them in operation. For sale by shade dealers generally, and by the CHICAGO CURTAIN FIXTURE CO., sole manufacturers, 101 West Lake-st., Chicago.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 5.

COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 186 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skilful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic disease and nervous debility. Send for book on woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 186 West Madison-st. corner Halsted-st., Chicago, Illinois.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. J. KEAN.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. J. KEAN,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

Dr. J. KEAN'S having gained an enviable reputation in special diseases has induced unprincipled practitioners to copy his advertisement. It is well known that Dr. J. KEAN is the original NO CURE, NO PAY Doctor. Rubber Goods always on hand.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, 569 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuse or excess. Also Female Complaints. Circulars sent free.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NOS. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement: 200 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth-av and Jackson-st, very low for a few days.

40x80 on the southeast corner of Fifth-av and Monroe-st, $42,000.

391 feet, east front, on South Clark-st, between Van Buren and Harrison-sts, at a great bargain.

40 acres on Cottage Grove-av and Sixty-fifth-st at a price lower than anything in the market.

7 acres on Indiana-av, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-st, running through to South Park-av, with 1,320 feet front, $23,000.

100 feet on Forest-av 50 feet north of Thirty-third-st, with a very good 2 story frame house; price, $12,500.

We also have some choice improved business property which we are authorized to trade for outside property. Capitalists would do well if they would call at our office before investing their money elsewhere.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS TIME, 6 PER CENT interest; several one and a half story COTTAGES, on monthly payments. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 70 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON CANAL-ST, BETWEEN Harrison and Mather, 56x100 feet. Inquire of F. J. ROELLE, 331 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts, and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40X160 FEET ON KINZIE-ST, BETWEEN State and Dearborn. Inquire of A. I. JACKSON, Havelock P. O., Cook County.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE OF FIRE LIMITS—Lots convenient to Madison-st. cars, one to four years' time. Where parties will build at once, no money will be required the first year. Prices low. A rare chance to obtain a home. Apply to owner, No. 321 West Monroe, near Hoyne.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON Van Buren-st, near Ashland-av, 2 stories and basement, with all modern conveniences, cheap; immediate possession. HENRY WALLUR, Jr., 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—TEN ACRES on North-av, corner of Humboldt Park, suitable for subdivision; 100 per cent profit by retailing. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone octagon front house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and ground 25x125 feet, south front, on Park-av, near Robey-st, payment but little more than paying rent; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50 FEET FRONT AND DWELLING on Prairie-av, north of Sixteenth-st, $15,000, easy terms. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY GOOD HOUSE AT HYDE Park, lot 100x125, fronting Hyde Park-av., near Fifty-first-st, convenient to depot and near lake, $6,500, easy terms.

Fine residence on Washington-av., South Fifty-fifth-st., 100x159 or 200x200, very desirable, $17,000.

Beautiful location on lake north Hyde Park Hotel, 100x300, improved, at a bargain, fine trees, garden, etc.

$8,500 will buy a nice place at Hyde Park, improved.

Fine residence on lake shore at Oakland, lot 100x185, corner principal streets, $25,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms, on monthly or other payments. Inquire at C. B. & Q. Railroad crossing, 504 State-st, of the owner. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I HAVE FOR SALE or rent, 2 houses of 8 rooms, in North Evanston, and 1 new Gothic house of 7 rooms, in Glencoe. Prices from $2,500 to $3,300. Rent from $20 to $25 per month. Monthly payments will buy a home. Lots will be sold on five years time to those who will build. All who wish to purchase take notice: I deal in no property but my own, and therefore cannot be undersold. Office opposite depot, Evanston, and Room 13, 34 South Canal-st., Chicago. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—20 ACRES ON EGAN-av., near cotton manufactory. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—10 LOTS ON EGAN-av., near Halsted st., near Union Stock Yards. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN AND KEDZIE-STS.—24 acres corner Van Buren and Kedzie-sts., near Central Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN NORTH EVANSTON, one new house, six rooms; one house with 8 rooms—both beautifully located, near the depot. HENRY M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF DOWNER'S Grove, on the C. B. & Q. R. R., 20 miles from Chicago a fine place of nearly 16 acres with good bearing fruit trees, good house and barn; also a good wagon and blacksmith shop doing a good business; will be sold at a bargain and on long time. Apply to JOHN WALLIN, Downer's Grove, Ills.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID RESIDENCE and grounds of Wm M. Tallman, in the city of Janesville, Wis., containing 13 lots, fronting on four streets; nearly three acres; hundreds of choice fruit and shade trees and beautiful lawns. Location the most beautiful in the city, or State of Wisconsin; dwelling of Milwaukee pressed brick—cut stone corners; two fronts and elegant portico on each; 51x100 feet; 3 stories and basement; contains 27 rooms and all modern improvements. Beautiful carriage house and stable of straw colored brick, with every convenience. Buildings erected in 1855-6 and 7; cost, $42,000 gold; same grounds and buildings would now cost $70,000. In every respect the place is first-class, and one of the most elegant establishments in the West. Also, 10 brick stores in the centre of business, and 48 acres of choice land, 160 rods from the dwelling, containing the best building sites in the city. About to go abroad, the owner will sell very low; one fourth cash and residue on long time. Apply to CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st., Chicago, where full descriptive pamphlets may be obtained, or address the owner, WM. M. TALLMAN, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—5,000 ACRES HEAVY YELLOW pine timber land, on railroad in southeast Missouri for sale cheap. Address JAS. H. HAMILTON, No. 12 South Fifth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE BASEMENT AND SECOND floor in the Military Building, 195 Lake-st., near Wells. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A GOOD BRICK STORE SUITABLE for commission business can be had at a reasonable price at 144 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ON JEFFERSON ST, JUST SOUTH of Randolph, a double store 60 feet deep, with steam power. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING ABOVE, No. 74 South Sangamon st.; well adapted for a first-class restaurant. Apply to C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT OFFICE, OVER the Tribune office; 15 South Canal-st.; wide entrance and light; suitable for office, or light manufacturing power if wanted. Apply to J. P. MARSH, 15 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN ORIENTAL BUILDING, Madison-st. bridge. Rent very low. NORTON & CO.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE ON SECOND floor of Central Union Building, corner of Market and Madison-sts. JOHN MORRIS, Room 19, Central Union Building.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, under the Nevada Block; also basement under the Fourth National Bank. Terms reasonable. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block, or of WM. BROSS, Tribune office, 1 to 3 p. m.

TO RENT—BASEMENT CORNER HALSTED and Lake-sts; best location on West Side. Inquire in drug store, 118 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE OR DESK ROOM. APPLY to KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 42 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NOS. 289 AND 291 KINZIE-ST, NEAR Rush-st bridge. Apply to KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 42 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 18 UNION-AV, WEST OF COTtage Grove-av, new house and barn, with large lot. Apply at No. 30 Union-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 643 WABASH-AV., FROM September 1, for 20 to 30 years, on fair terms, for business or residence. Apply to J. NOTTINGHAM, No. 2 West Madison st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, with gas, furnished or unfurnished; location between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, on Cottage Grove-av. Address E 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY papered and painted, No. 22 North Canal-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKETBOOK. IS SUPPOSED TO have been lost near corner of Twenty-second and State sts. The pocketbook contained between $400 and $500 in bills, and some checks and notes to the amount of $2,100. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to 969 State st.

LOST—A TWO-YEAR OLD IRON-GREY STUD horse. Any one returning it to No. 1853 Prairie-av. will be rewarded with $10. ANTHONY JACOB.

LOST—DIARY, ON SOUTH OR WEST SIDE, containing a receipt from Roddin & Hamilton, and about $40 in currency; if returned to No. 22 Exchange Building, the party will be rewarded by G. P. COMSTOCK.

RUNAWAY—FROM HIS HOME, 47 BUNKER-st, my son, 13 years of age; had on gray jacket with blue collar, brown pants and shirt; light hair; gray eyes; name Bruno Graff. Any person who will give me any information concerning him shall be suitably rewarded. M. GRAFF, 47 Bunker-st, Chicago.

TAKEN UP—BY THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 27th inst., one cream colored mare with white mane and tail, about 10 years old, with colt by her side; also one small bay horse about 11 years old, with bone spavin on left hind leg; supposed to have come from Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill. The owner can find the above horses at my house in Bloomingdale, DuPage County, Ill. JOSIAH STEVENS.

TAKEN UP SATURDAY MORNING, A HORSE. Owner can have him by applying corner Western-av. and Steel-st.

$75 REWARD—STOLEN ON SUNDAY night, June 30, a handsome, dappled brown mare, 8 years old, about 14 hands high, white spot on forehead; legs black; very short and stout; in good condition; weight about 1,100 pounds and very fat. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the above to GEORGE CADWELL, Western-av., corner of Lexington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW ELECTRIC BATTERY FOR INVALIDS to use, at Room 6, 120 Madison-st. Please learn its merits.

WANTED—THE LADIES TO KNOW THAT there is a general agency established in this city for the great "New York Tailors' System" of dress-cutting, the only French or actual measure system in America. It abolishes the old "cut-and-try" plan entirely, and any lady can become her own dressmaker in a few hours, and will also save time and expense. Call at 565 Wabash-av., and see it tested, free of charge, for a few days. 50 agents wanted immediately, for the city and Northwest. Good agents clear from $40 to $50 per week.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL OR OTHER SECURITIES in any amount or any time; good paper bought. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 180 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,000 AND more on real estate in Chicago or Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 331 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, three to five years. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 150 West Washington st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY PROPERTY FOR term of years. SHELDON & WATERMAN, 20 Nixon's Building, LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you may wish to know; cures all diseases or no pay. 139 West Madison st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE clothing house just opening in this market. Address Z 37, Tribune branch office.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 592 COTTAGE Grove-av., two good bakers. Apply at the above number.

WANTED—BOOKBINDERS—TWO FORWARDers, two finishers, and one ruler; best men can have permanent work. Apply to WINCHELL & EBERT Printing Co., Hannibal, Mo.

WANTED—A GOOD SAWYER TO WORK ON pork packing boxes. Inquire of A. B. LATHROP, 2850 Newberry-av.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER; constant work and good pay. L. LUDWIG, 461 Archer-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELing salesman to sell teas. SAYRS, GILMORE & CO., 72 and 74 Van Buren-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, WHO IS A GOOD penman, active, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address in handwriting, stating age, experience, etc.; references wanted. Address B 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW MEN OF THE RIGHT stamp to handle the best first-class sewing machine in the market for the city or country; to the right men the best of inducements and good territory are offered. Call on A. STONE, from 8 to 10 a. m., at 96 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LABORERS—100 MEN AT HOUGH'S packing-house, southwest of South Halsted-st. bridge; wages, $2 per day.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT TANNER'S restaurant, 223 East Washington-st.; references required.

WANTED—A MAN TO HANDLE A NEW corn-husker; husks ten acres a day in the field. Address, Drawer 548, Chicago.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN WITH $500, TO JOIN in business for Michigan. Large and immediate returns. RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care of horses and carriages, and who will make himself useful about the house and ground; good references required; none but first-class men need apply. Apply at 542 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Detroit & Bay City Railroad, to leave to night by rail; wages $2 per day; company pays; the road is running through a settled, healthy country; also 40 sawmill hands and 20 farm hands. For free fare apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—2,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR West Wisconsin Central Railroad; wages $2.50 per day; 25 laborers for Superior, $50 per month, fare and board furnished to the work; 25 sawmill hands, $26 to $35 and board; farm hands, quarrymen, etc. Also 300 laborers for Indiana. Apply to Company's Agent, 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2 STOUT YOUNG MEN TO DRIVE team. Apply at the Caledonia Ice Company, corner Eighteenth and South Halsted-sts. R. P. HUTCHINSON & SON.

WANTED—50 TIE CUTTERS, 15 CENTS A piece; 50 railroad men for Indiana; no charges in the office. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—EARLY THIS MORNING, TEN men for picking fruit, 10 for city work, 200 spikers for North Pacific, $3 per day; 100 for Copper Arbor and Ashland, $2 50 per day and $50 per month; fare furnished; 50 sawmill hands. Apply early to ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR THE WISconsin Central North Pacific Railroad; wages, $2.25 and $2.50 per day; board, $4 per week; fare and board furnished to the work. Also 27 blacksmiths for city, saw mill hands, $26 to $35 per month and board, farm hands and men for city work. Apply to SNELL & SHAW, 23 West Madison-st., agents for the company.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—LIBERAL WAGES WILL BE PAID to a good girl that can wash and iron good and do general housework. Call at 265 Burnside st.

WANTED—2 DINING-ROOM GIRLS AT CITY Hotel, corner State and Sixteenth-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF AN invalid lady; one that understands sewing. Call at 460 West Washington st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 84 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—WEST ADAMS-ST—GIRL FOR general house-work.

WANTED—2 SMART DINING ROOM GIRLS. Apply at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STARCHER, AT THE South Side Laundry, 128 Wentworth-av., corner Twentieth-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED woman as housekeeper in a widower's family. Apply at store 243 Southwestern av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, FROM 12 TO 16 years of age, at 22 Ashland av, to take charge of baby three months old.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO TRIM CIGAR boxes; inexperienced hands need not apply, at 475 East Twenty-second-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED hand as clerk or assistant bookkeeper. Good references given; would loan money; city or country. Address, stating terms, M S, Half Day, Lake County, Ill.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, BY A machinist having 12 years' experience in running marine and stationary engines, both high and low pressure; can give the best of reference. Address or call, MACHINIST, 124 South Desplaines-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE with good references as coachman; understands the care of horses. Apply at 400 North Wells-st., in the cigar store.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young Englishman, in private family. Understands his business. City reference. Address R 33, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT boy 14 years of age in an office or store; boards with his parents; best of recommendations. Address Z 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL MAN to take charge of work or to build on commission. Best of city references given. Address JOHN KIEHERN, 227 North State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT with first-class board. Reference required.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NEAR UNION PARK two large unfurnished rooms, with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by fine grounds. This is the finest location on the West Side. P. S. We set a number one table.

EASTERN HOUSE, 36 AND 40 WEST MADISON-st.—Accommodation for a few boarders; good table, $5 50 per week. Also day boarders, $3.50 per week.

South Side.

16 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—FURNISHED front parlor; one front room, second floor, with alcove, hot and cold water, furnished or unfurnished.

510 WABASH-AV.—SUITS OF DESIRABLE and handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also single rooms. Apply at 506 Wabash av.

809 WABASH-AV.—FRONT PARLOR, FURNISHED, suitable for physician or dentist. Also, front and single rooms, with first-class board.

Country.

STANLEY HOUSE, HYDE PARK—ROOMS EN suite or singly, with board. Terms $6 to $12 per week. M. L. DAY.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOMS, BY A young gentleman and wife, in a strictly private family, with all modern improvements; willing to pay for everything first-class; prefer West Washington-st or Ashland-av. Address S 16, Tribune Branch office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 130 Twenty-second-st., corner of State, have on hand and for sale the largest stock of business wagons and open and top buggies in the city, which they are prepared to sell at prices that defy competition. They also made Eastern work dealt in. The above being made by the celebrated and old-established manufacturer, Murray, of Niles, Mich., and Studebaker, South Bend, Ind., they are enabled to guarantee all work sold of this make.

FOR SALE—VERY HANDSOME CHESTNUT mare, quiet to drive by a lady; harness, blanket, and Kimball jump seat wagon, carries 2 or 4 persons, good as new, a desirable family "turn out;" parted with for no fault; a trial given. Apply at Omaha livery stable, corner Twenty-third and State sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS AND HARness for brick yards. Government Goods Depot, 105 Lake-st. near Wells.

WANTED—HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO.'S STAbles, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—CRACKER MACHINE, CHEAP, or will be exchanged for horse and buggy. Inquire of J. H., 180 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—76 1-2 FEET OF 20-INCH 4-PLY rubber belting, good as new, at a bargain. G. V. ORTON & CO., No. 275 South Canal-st.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers, Rider governor cut-off engines, Tubois patent air-front boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 54 Market-st., Central Block.

REPAIRING AND GENERAL JOBBING IN machinery promptly done by G. V. ORTON & CO., No 275 Canal-st.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, SUCH AS planers and matchers, endless feed surfacers, moulding and resawing machines, wood lathes, saw mandrils, etc., manufactured and for sale by G. V. ORTON & CO., No. 275 South Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when desired.

SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES bought, repaired, sold, and rented. Orders received at RICHARDSON'S Real Estate, Office, 117 Third-av.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The new improved, sold or rented, on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY. Main office City Agents, 338 West Madison-st.; branch, 960 Wabash av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE, 117 SOUTH HALsted st. Machines sold on monthly payments and work given.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED ON SHORT notice without scandal; experience large; fee after decree. Address P. O. Box 112, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 593, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree. Scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1047.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD BAR COUNTER, complete, and a long bar mirror, at the City Hotel, corner Sixteenth and State sts.

THE FOURTH.

Celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence.

[Continued from the First Page.]

rora, but Mr. Fourth of July was here to-day, and something extra had to be done to do honor to the distinguished visitor. The children were up before Satan had his night-cap off, and many old folks who had almost forgotten how the sun rose, saw him get up. He rose in good humor, and was very warm in his attentions all day. He beamed a welcome on Mr. Fourth of July, and was assisted in making his toilet by one hundred cannon, fired as he appeared above the horizon. The guns were not all fired simultaneously, but one by one, gradually encouraging him, and he rose and rose and rose as they fired and fired and fired. The bells in the spires pealed out merrily at the same time, the sound floating on the still air to tell everybody that Mr. Fourth of July, born ninety-six years ago, was among them, and wished them a happy good morning.

The gentleman was not unexpected, and as a lady expecting a call fixes herself up to please and captivate, so did Aurora make her toilet with extra care for the reception of her illustrious guest. Everything was ready for him. As he passed along the streets, banners floated in the wind which bowed them before him, firecrackers jumped between his legs, little boys and girls screamed with delight as he came along, and familiarly called him "Old Foorth." Young men were arrayed in all the glory of a clean shave, shining boots, fancy neckties, new clothes, and a fresh cigar, all prompted by their veneration for Mr. Fourth. The maidens—bless their hearts—may they always be young and handsome as to-day with radiant countenances and iridescent finery added tone to the assemblage and Old Fourth, who has not forgotten when he was young himself, was right glad to welcome them. Old men and women, ancient friends of him and his family, rejoiced because they were spared to behold his familiar face again.

THE CROWD.

There was an immense crowd out to welcome him. They came from near and from far. Invitations were sent everywhere. Everybody was bidden, and everybody and his friends seemed to have come. They came in all sorts of conveyances. Families, in family wagons, sturdy young farmers forsook cows and corn for a day and rode in on horseback, though to do the fine young fellows justice, few came alone. We have heard that it is not good for man to be alone, and it is true, especially in a buggy. Solitude has no more charms in a buggy than in Juan Fernadez. Under such circumstances man is forlorn. He has to waste all his poetry on the very prosy and matter-of-fact nag before him. What a profligate expenditure of raw material. So thought a majority of the young bachelors who drove into Aurora, for they were accompanied by ladies who could fully appreciate all they said about Mr. Fourth of July, about the crops, about the tender passion, and about the circus they were to honor with their presence. Thousands came by the cars, and undoubtedly quite a number hitched up "shank's mare" and drove to the celebration. There were probably ten thousand strangers on the streets, all more or less inspired by the Fourth of July, though other considerations, such as the splendid facilities offered for speaking, the attraction of the circus, the prospect of ice cream and lemonade, exercised an influence in congregating the crowd. We are sorry to say that some of the light-fingered gentry of Chicago came out to prey upon what they supposed to be rural innocence, among them being John Allen, who had not been here for a year, but was so well pleased with the remuneration of his former visit that he could not refrain from trying his luck once more.

HOW AURORA DOES THINGS.

Aurora takes a just pride in honoring the Revolutionary Fathers. They are a patriotic people, who reverence the name of Washington, not only for his recognized fighting ability, but for that little cherry-tree circumstance, which raised him in their estimation when they heard of it. They cordially approve of the action of the brave fellows who emptied those tea chests into Boston Harbor, and indorse the Declaration of Independence and that little unpleasantness at Bunker Hill. Their ratifications of these matters have been hitherto successful, and Aurorans have quite a reputation for doing the square thing by Mr. Fourth of July. They are quite enterprising. They have conventions occasionally. They had a Woman Suffrage hullabaloo about three years ago, and very recently the State Sunday School folks held a three days' session here, and were fed on the fat of the county. Then they have political gatherings, concerts, lectures, horse operas, minstrels, and other shows, all of which are decently patronized, but Mr. Fourth of July is their best hold. Therefore it is that they lay themselves out on him. They usually lay the foundation for the celebration a month or two in advance, by appointing committees on a variety of duties, and collect money to pay the orator and defray other expenses. It is hard to fix on a satisfactory man. This time, after due deliberation, they engaged the Rev. W. Alvin Bartlett, of Chicago, to do the talking, the Rev. Isaac Clark, of Aurora, was asked to invoke the blessing of God, and Dr. B. B. Ussher, also of Aurora, to do justice to the plans and specifications of the United States—the Declaration of Independence—a document which rises to the surface once a year. The managers ransacked their ingenuity to find other attractions. It was found impossible to fetch the Coliseum from Boston, on account of a prior engagement. Nilsson being, unfortunately, in Europe, they could not get her for love or money, though a hundred thousand dollars might have brought her; the Legislature having adjourned, could not be convened, and it would not be much of a curiosity anyhow, so these projects were abandoned, and a base ball match, and a trades procession put on the bill of fare. A travelling circus came to town in the nick of time, and what more could human heart desire.

THE PROCESSION

was advertised to start at 9 o'clock in the morning, but large bodies move proverbially slow, so it was a few minutes after that hour before it got under way. It was a highly creditable exhibition, and strong evidence of the prosperity of Aurora. All sorts of vehicles were in it, from a grocer's cart to the gorgeously arrayed caravans of the large manufactories. First came a band playing an appropriate air, then firemen, their magnificent physique attired in red shirts and other becoming harness; the engine, drawn by horses; the hook and ladder, drawn by its gallant crew; a hose-cart; the Holly Water Company; a carriage containing Mayor Hawkins, Mr. Bartlett, the orator, and two others; two wagons, canopied with green and flowers, belonging to the Andrews monument factory, the men cutting epitaphs; all of which was striking, and, perhaps, the most noticeable feature of the procession; the silver-plate factory wagon, ornamented with bright specimens of its work; a circus wagon drawn by fourteen gaily caparisoned steeds, wagons, mule teams and buggies, for a mile or more. The route was through the principal streets, files of human beings on both sides of the way forming the nicest kind of a fence. Flags floated high on the housetops, and branches of green decorated the buildings, giving an air of coolness that was simply an illusion. The ladies occupied every window, fanning themselves, waving their muslin handkerchiefs, and looking as patriotic as they knew how.

THE MULTITUDE

surged through the streets all day, except when they filled the hotels and restaurants, ice-cream and lager beer saloons, all of which did a roaring trade. As there was no *pronunciamento* issued against fireworks, the boys did not spare the powder, and recklessly squandered all their pocket money in addition to what they could borrow on Roman candles, fire-crackers, and powder straight. They had a jolly time, and went to bed with their patriotism sated and their exchequers exhausted. A base ball match of no national importance, between a Chicago club and some Aurora ponies was advertised and played.

When the procession had reached a conclusion, the crowds wandered to the vicinity of the wigwam on the Island, where the feast of reason and the flow of words took place. The building, constructed of rough timber with space between the boards for ventilation, put up for the use of the Sunday School Convention, was allowed to remain to do service on the nation's holiday. The circus-tent flung its banner and its music to the breeze in close proximity, as a sort of opposition show. Many knew not what to do. They oscillated between oratory and horse opera, and, if the truth must be confessed, the opera had the best of it. Withal there was a fair attendance in the wigwam. The older folks, with conscientious scruples against bareback riding and ground and lofty tumbling, and others, for whom there was no fascination in clownish wit, contented themselves with the more legitimate drama of the day. Major Hawkins presided, and called them to order, and they came without objection. The Rev. Mr. Haskell, who achieved distinction as Chairman of the Executive Committee regretted that the Hon. John Farnsworth, and the Hon. Stephen Hurlbut, all the way from Bogota, would not be on hand to address them, and the firemen and Zouaves from Chicago would also have to be excused. They were excused unanimously. The Rev. Isaac Clark asked God to bless them and the country. The Aurora Cornet Band—a promising organization, gave a patriotic air, and Dr. B. B. Ussher read the Declaration of Independence, [illegible] on that piece of writing and on himself as a reader.

THE REV. W. A. BARTLETT

was introduced to [illegible] oratorical. What with the noise of the fireworks, and the music of that sacrilegious circus, it was difficult to hear him any distance away. He treated of the Fourth of July in the abstract, and in the concrete. The day and all it typified were dilated upon, and the events that occurred on that day during the war were brought to the recollection of the audience. [illegible] analyzed Communism, and denounced it; talked of liberty and truth; related all about those men named Tweed, Sweeney, and Hall who robbed the city of New York and were found out, and argued that what we needed most as a nation was to explode shams and be genuine and true in all our thoughts, dealings and deeds. The discourse, an hour long, was a brilliant effervescence suited to a hot day, not requiring much mental labor to digest it. That was about all of that.

THE AFTERNOON

was passed in wandering in the shade, around the city, or lolling on the green sward by the river side. The patriotic fervor began to cool down as the day wore on, and the young blood that boiled in the morning, when Bunker Hill was casually alluded to, became reduced in temperature. There was something else to think about. Pumps and couples, Darbys and Joans, *in esse* and *in posse* went away in search of shady nooks and cool retreats to talk over their loves and

To sport with Amaryllis in the shade;

and who that has been young and soft, and in love, will cast a stone at them. Far be it from us. "Bless you, my children, bless you," as Eccles said to another couple in a like predicament.

HONOR TO HONOR, ETC.

The day's proceedings were orderly, respectable, and in every way successful. The gentlemen who planned and executed the programme are entitled to great credit for the able discharge of their duties. They were as follows:

President—Mayor H Hawkins.
Vice Presidents—Ex-Mayor Walker, Wm Dickenson, Wm. B. Allen, D C. Cooley, J. C. Stoughton, D. B. Waterman, O. W. Quteau, Charles Wheaton, W. W. Bishop, Judge B. F. Parks, Lewis Steward, Plano; John Van Nortwick, Batavia; Lewis Elsworth, Naperville; L. B. Judson, Oswego; J. H. Maybourn, Geneva; Thomas Judd, Sugar Grove; D. W. Annis, Kaneville.
Treasurer—O. N. Shedd.
Grand Marshal—Captain W. B Spain.
Assistant Marshal—J. B. Bishop, I. W. Rice, A. C. Ferre, O. Wilson.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and its branches carried passengers at reduced rates thereby contributing largely to the success of the Aurora celebration, and to the people on its lines.

THE NIGHT

was illuminated by sky-rockets and other pyrotechnic combustibles, discharged by citizens on their own account. The evening trains, and the wagons, and the buggies, and Shanks' mares carried homewards the happy crowds, and the shades of night came down on a proud and gratified town, that had done its whole duty to the Revolution, and had set an example worthy of emulation at future succeeding celebrations. At midnight, the Fourth of July took his departure for another year, during which let us hope many happy events will be the lot of all, and enlarged prosperity the lot of our country.

SUBURBAN CELEBRATION.

The Day at Haas' Park—Spectacular Events in Shady Groves—Up in a Balloon—Boat Racing—Tight Rope Angularities, etc.—An Enjoyable Occasion at Riverside.

There are only two sides to a question. Every one, therefore, must be for the Fourth of July or against it. There can be no neutrals in this grand event, fraught with so many pleasant associations. At an early hour, yesterday morning, a throng of long pent-up denizens of the city might have been seen wending their way to the snorting locomotives and easy coaches of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, by which safe and quick transportation was had to the delightful pleasure grounds, and much frequented suburban resort and rural retreat, known as Haas' Park. This is truly an excellent place of amusement. The every day salient features consist of charming groves of forest trees, vocal with the song of birds; the busy hum of insect life, and the rippling waters, and bubbling springs. But to these were added a well-devised programme of brilliant and interesting exercises. Indeed, yesterday, Haas' Park, with its scenes of transforming splendor, startling and wonderful feats of skill, and other multitudinous attractions, was a great menagerie of awe-inspiring novelties, so to speak.

The day dawned clear and beautiful and nothing occurred to mar the agreeable effects of balmy breezes and gentle sunshine. The state of the weather, for a Fourth of July celebration, was in itself unique. The main natural feature is the incomparable loveliness of the superb green, winding along the river bank, and which, under the blue summer sky, was as cool and pure as it is possible to conceive. From the early morn till dewy eve, the usual number of gaily dressed matrons and damsels, many of whom struggled beneath the weight of white cashmeres, meandered through the shady groves, and up and down the green lawns. The characteristic peculiarity of the day was the absence of intoxicating drinks, save what were smuggled into the Park in "private jugs," and a consequent disinclination on the part of things of an exciting nature to happen. No commotion was apparent. Vulgar side-sports were effectually smothered, and it is a high compliment to the managers to say, that no arrests were made among a crowd safely estimated at 15,000 people, and composed of sundry heterogeneous and audacious people.

The events of the day were utterly devoid of that horrible funniness generally felt to be so consonant and identical with gala days. Excellent bands of music from the city furnished fine melody, attuned to, and fairly utilized by, the great number of terpsichorian inclinations. The thrilling mazes of the dance were ushered in at noon, and prolonged and threaded until the whistle of locomotives warned the fluttering pleasure-seekers and plotting lovers to embark for their city homes.

The humane managers manifested at least one eye single to greenbacks in retaining the principal events until the famished and thirsty crowd had exhausted the scanty supply of eatables and drinkables. The striking features occured late in the day. The balloon ascension by Prof. Denniston, took place first among the notable events. A little delay was caused in preliminary maneuvers, and the daring æronaut stepped into the basket of his magnificent balloon "Union." The stay ropes were cut loose, and man and balloon at once shot away into the blue sky, amid the excited demonstrations of the astonished spectators. The balloon rose vertically to the height of about half a mile, and a light northwestern breeze carried it to a distance of one or two miles from the starting point. It seemed to float away like the grim stride of a giant. This was the four hundredth ascension of Professor Denniston, and was a success. An elegant out door theatrical performance followed, of a terpsichorean tendency, being the first attempt at a matinee in the woods. It consisted of the Maypole dance, from "Fanchon, the Cricket," the "Cushion" dance, etc., etc., and the whole enriched by exquisite singing from a fine quartette, accompanied by orchestrian music. "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," and "My Country 'tis of Thee," rang out through the forest with an inspiring effect upon the assembled thousands. At about this juncture a funny commixture of sunshine and rain occurred, quite startling for the moment, but not seriously obstructing the generous flow of pleasure. Boat racing against time, and boat riding on time, were the order upon the water. A large number of contestants entered the regatta for the prize of a silver Elgin watch. The winner was not announced, and consequently the conferring of the prize was indefinitely deferred.

The grand *finale* was the exhibition of the skill of Signor Balleni in his tight-rope performances. It was the first appearance of this performer in America. The gentleman exhibited a fine physique, exceedingly well trained in thrilling feats at midair distances from the earth. This performance was one of the finest of the leading episodes of the Fourth of July drama in Haas' Park, and one upon which the scribbling reporter, ineffectively playing at showman, could well be content to ring down his curtain.

AT RIVERSIDE.

Riverside was lively yesterday, and in its peculiar quiet and aristocratic fashion celebrated the national anniversary. It is the highest toned suburb of the city, and being the property of an enterprising company which made a desert blossom like the rose, is naturally exclusive in its character. Consequently, the flight from the city in that direction was somewhat limited, and confined to private picnic parties and those who sport an animal and a vehicle of their own. There is no more pleasant place to retire from life for a day. The walks curve and meander artistically, and noble trees afford grateful shade. Handsome villas surrounded by all the appliances of art which wealth guided by taste command, are seen on every side. Picturesque scraps of scenery are produced by a combination of light and shade and woods and river. Costly equipages roll over the adamantine pavement, free from dust and comparatively from noise. Boats sail on the Desplaines River when there is sufficient depth of water, a desideratum not always certain in hot weather.

Several acres of a hotel offer accommodation to those who desire it and can afford the charges. The price of a square meal yesterday was one dollar and a half, more than the average patriot can afford, even on the Fourth of July. But leaving that out of the question, there were hundreds of happy people enjoying themselves in the woods; playing, and singing, and dancing to their heart's content. Many private picnics took possession of some impenetrable shade, and eat lunch by themselves, of course enjoying it hugely. The guests of the hotel, the residents of Riverside, and such friends as they invited from abroad had a picnic in Kimball's Grove—a pleasant and recherche affair. In the afternoon the woods and walks were filled with pedestrians strolling hither and thither as fancy dictated.

There was a game of base ball somewhere between the Actives of some place, and the somebody else of some other place. One of them won.

When night closed in there was a pyrotechnic display rivalling the stars in brilliancy and the rainbow in variety of hues. This was the main feature of the celebration at Riverside.

A special train left at 11 p. m. for the city, bringing home the excursionists.

GROVELAND PARK.

At Groveland Park there was a private picnic, which was a very enjoyable affair. It was gotten up by State's Attorney Reed, those who participated, about a hundred in number, residing in the vicinity of the park. There were also present many of their friends, and all sat down on the grass, and partook of an excellent dinner in true picnic style. Dancing followed, a band furnishing the essential music. In the evening, the park was brilliantly lighted with gorgeous Chinese lanterns, and old and young people promenaded beneath them, and refreshed their lungs with pure air.

THE DAY ABROAD.

How the Patriotic People of other Sections of this Great and Glorious Land Celebrated the Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT MADISON, WIS.

MADISON, WIS. July 4.—Wisconsin's Capital has had such a gala day and such a crowd of people as never before in her history. By rail and teams, people come thronging in all this morning, till at least twenty thousand strangers were in the city, which was gaily decorated with the Union colors. The weather was delightfully cool, and everything favorable. Salutes were fired morning, noon, and at sunset. The grand procession was composed of civil and military dignitaries, including a large number of the Army of the Tennessee officers, old soldiers, the Madison Zouaves, soldiers' orphans, etc. The Hon. George B. Smith was President of the day. Major General S. A. Hurlbut delivered an eloquent oration, expressing the new love for the starry banner which he felt coming home from three years' exile, and devoting much time to the doctrine of State sovereignty, and warning them of its dangers; speaking with much severity, without mentioning any names, of the Cincinnati candidates' forces rallying around him, for which Mr. Smith good-humoredly took him to task afterwards.

General Belknap, General Pope, Governor Hayes, and General Sheridan were called out and spoke briefly, praising Madison and Wisconsin, and its soldiers, and Gallant Phil, who was received with tremendous enthusiasm, said he would like to come here another Fourth of July, and promised not to interfere with their liberties, though he had been accused of such attempts in Chicago.

Governor Washburn made an earnest appeal for the soldiers' monument to be erected in Capitol Park.

Except the dissent from some of General Hurlbut's views, everything passed off with entire satisfaction to all.

This evening the Army of the Cumberland held its closing meeting. General Sherman was re-elected President; Colonel Dayton, Recording Secretary; General Hickenlooper, Corresponding Secretary; and General Force, Treasurer, with new Vice Presidents. General John A. Logan was selected orator. Toledo, the 17th and 18th of October next year, was selected as the next place of meeting. Life memberships at $25 each were established. Resolutions of respect for comrades deceased during the year, of thanks to citizens and railroads, were adopted.

On behalf of the Society, Miss Ella Wheeler, the poetess, was presented with a handsome badge of the Society, and she briefly and fittingly responded, and was very enthusiastically greeted.

The afternoon has been occupied with a yacht race, which was won by the Idler, a new boat, and a shell race, won by the Kegonsa, four-oared, and Lady Fairchild, six-oared, which passed off satisfactorily and without accident.

This evening a splendid banquet was given the Army of the Tennessee officers at the Park Hotel banquet hall. Among the choicest toasts and responses are the following: "Our Country," responded to by Governor Washburn. "The President of the United States," Governor Noyes, of Ohio. "Vicksburg and the Day We Celebrate;" General Sanborn. "The Army and Navy;" General Belknap. "The Army of the Tennessee;" General Buckland, of Ohio. "The Army of the Potomac;" General Fairchild. "The Army of the Cumberland;" General Ord. "Army of the Ohio;" General Fletcher. "Army of the Mississippi;" General Pope. "General W. T. Sherman, Our Absent President;" General Howe, of Chicago. "Heroines Who Aided in the War, Untitled, Unbreveted;" Colonel Vilas. "Our Judiciary, one of the prides of a self-governed people;" General Force, of Cincinnati. "The Press;" General Atwood.

AT KALAMAZOO, MICH.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 4.—For this beautiful grove city, and the many thousands of people from the surrounding country, who thronged here by railroad and wagon, this has been truly a gala day. The streets, hotels, private houses, parks, and squares were thronged to an extent never before equalled here. In the morning a grand parade was had, in which were joined firemen, civic societies, bands of music, tableaux, and wagons representing the various trades, presenting a most gorgeous spectacle. The Declaration of Independence was duly read by Colonel Delos Phillips. Ex-Governor Blair was the orator of the day, whose service on behalf of the State during the war all so gratefully remember. Following him, the Hon. Charles E. Stuart introduced "our guest," known throughout the civilized world, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, who was received with loud cheers by the hosts gathered in the Court House square. Mr. Colfax, after speaking of the Fourth of July as our Jubilee day, when patriotism enables us to say that we are all Democrats and Republicans, remarked that our thoughts naturally turned at such a time to the glories of the past and present of our nation, but that we should also improve the occasion to contemplate and resolve to guard against the possible perils of the future. He quoted the striking contrast of the great Spanish Republican Castellar, in which he classes Asia as the continent of the past, with its theocracies; and casts Europe as the continent of the present, with its conflict between ancient and modern ideas; while he hails America as the continent of the future, preserving the equilibrium between stability and progress, and harmony between liberty and democracy, and destined to the grandest civilization of all, if it guards against danger and evil from without and within. Mr. Colfax enumerated as some of these possible perils of the Republic, first, overtrading abroad, now settled by Government, State, and railroad bonds, but ultimately to be paid, principal and interest, in American gold; and insisted that nations, like individuals, should live within their means. Second, building, and going in debt abroad for, too many railroads. Third, increasing the State and municipal debt, rendering local taxation far more burdensome than the national, notwithstanding our heavy war debt. Fourth, increasing the power of great corporations, which should be wisely limited, especially as to the watering of stock, except by express legislative authority, as it rendered higher charges on the public necessary to make dividends. Fifth, That corruption, whenever clearly discovered in the National, State, or Municipal Government, should be as sternly punished as a greater crime than private embezzlement or theft. Sixth, Expansion of area, if it brings with it unwilling people, or national hostilities, and, unless like marriage, with the hearty assent of both peoples. Seventh, war, except as a last resort, and he meant by that not the avenging of some fancied wrong, but the preservation of the National life, as bloodshed is justified by the preservation of individual life. He stated that many regarded centralization as one of the national perils, but that depended on what the speaker meant by centralization. For himself, he believed that the Government was only worth its necessary cost and burden to the governed when it signified and insisted on protection to its people—protection abroad, protection at home, and protection of its existence from domestic or foreign foes. He closed by commenting on the extraordinary development and grand possibilities of our nation, extending from the capes of Florida to Behring's Straits and the Arctic Sea, and said the truest test of wise and beneficent legislation for our forty millions of people was that given by God himself to Moses: "There shall be but one manner of law for him that is born among you, and for the stranger." Mr. Colfax seemed in excellent spirits, and alluded to the fact that he was not any more a candidate for office, giving the appearance of one who felt his freedom and independence.

After dinner he was driven through the magnificently-shaded streets of Kalamazoo.

A balloon ascension was announced, but, during the inflation, the balloon took fire, and the aeronaut (La Moutain) stayed on *terra firma*. In the evening splendid fireworks edified thousands, who frequently cheered the varied and changing scenes.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The day was celebrated with patriotic enthusiasm. Thousands left the city on account of the intense heat which prevailed throughout the day, but, nevertheless, the principal streets were literally packed with people. Rain fell at 6 and 9 o'clock, rendering the atmosphere cool. Business suspended, many places being closed till Sunday. Salutes were fired at daybreak and in the morning. There was a parade of militia. The pyrotechnics of the city government were very fine. Central Park was crowded with visitors. Several bands discoursed music to the multitude. A number of societies, including Tammany, held their annual meetings with the usual celebrations. Several yacht clubs participated in the regattas down the bay. A number of casualties and sunstrokes are reported in Brooklyn, Newark, and other suburban places, the celebrations were extensive. Reports from towns and cities East and through the State show that the day was appropriately observed.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The day has been universally observed as a holiday. Business was entirely suspended, and citizens of all classes gave themselves up to enjoyment. There was a fine military parade and drill in Lucas Place in the morning, and the civic societies turned out this afternoon. A large number of business houses and private residences are handsomely decorated, and flags, banners, and mottoes are displayed in every direction. Great numbers of people also left the city on picnics and steamboat excursions. To-night the city is ablaze with bonfires, and nearly every street is brilliant with pyrotechnical displays.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

NASHVILLE, July 4.—The vast crowd in the city, this morning, gave a most animated appearance. Persons from various quarters had collected here to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence. They retired to a grove and several retreats in the neighborhood, and, by 4 p. m., this city had a Sunday-like look. All classes of the community did something in honor of the day, and everything passed off peacefully and quietly. Salutes were fired by the military of the Federal barracks at sun rise, 12 o'clock, and at sunset.

AT WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, West Va., July 4.—At a picnic near West Alexander, a man was killed by jumping from the cars, and a boy very badly injured by a log rolling over him. A young man from this city, named James Ayres, while attempting to jump aboard an excursion train on the Hemfield Railroad, four miles east of this place, fell beneath the cars, and was literally cut to pieces. All business has been suspended in this city, and the day generally observed. Weather cooler and more pleasant.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., July 4.—Seven fires started to-day, but none did serious damage. There was a great use of fire-crackers.

AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 4.—Business was generally suspended, but the only public demonstration in honor of the day, was a procession and picnic by the various colored societies, which, notwithstanding a heavy rain in the morning and the intense heat of the afternoon, was highly creditable to the colored population.

AT MONROE, MICH.

TOLEDO, July 4.—A grand celebration took place at Monroe, Mich., participated in by a number of Kentucky veterans of the war of 1812, who were present at the River Raisin massacre, which occurred on the spot where the city of Monroe now stands.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.—Holiday; no business. A National Salute was fired, and the military paraded.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

LITTLE ROCK, July 4.—All departments, and places of business generally were engaged in the celebration. Fine display of fire-works to-night.

IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—The national holiday was more quietly observed than ever before. Thousands of citizens left the city on excursions. Up to 9 p. m., not an accident nor disturbance was reported.

CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Articles of Incorporation Filed—The Capital Stock $50,000, and to Be Increased—The Incorporators, Etc.

On Wednesday the articles of incorporation of "The Chicago Industrial Exposition" were signed and acknowledged by the following named gentlemen,—seven being the largest number allowed by law: O. S. Hough, J. Y. Scammon, L. B. Sidway, J. W. Preston, John B. Drake, Geo. S. Bowen, J. Irving Pearce. The object of this association is, as has already been intimated in THE TRIBUNE, to establish a permanent institution in the way of an Industrial Fair, which shall embrace all the features of the permanent annual expositions of St. Louis and Cincinnati, and include such new ones as will give it a more cosmopolitan character than either of those.

The scale upon which the association proposes to get up the enterprise will, of course, make it impossible to hold any exposition this fall, as it is proposed that permanent buildings costing from $100,000 to $200,000, must be erected before an exhibition can be attempted with a certainty of its being a success. The first exposition, therefore, under the auspices of this association, will take place in September and October, 1873.

The capital stock of the association as specified in the articles of incorporation, is only $50,000. This, however, is not a gauge of the financial ability of the association. The amount is temporarily fixed at this low figure in order that, in accordance with the requirements of the new law for corporations, which went into effect on July 1, the whole amount may be subscribed at *once*. It is understood that the association have made arrangements for raising a much larger amount of money in other ways. The $50,000 of stock will be subscribed and paid in at once. After the institution has been fairly started the stock will probably be increased from time to time, as merchants and business men are willing to take it and pay for it in full.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

The St Louis papers state that the cutters of that city have organized for a strike, as well as to indirectly aid their Chicago fellow-craftsmen by refusing offers made them from this city to come here and fill the places vacated by those who have struck.

—A correspondent respectfully directs the attention of the Humane Society to No. 50 North Peoria street, where he alleges a large dog is kept tied up all the time suffering from "thirst, heat, and a life-long bondage, which he protests against by piteous howling, to the great discomfort of the entire neighborhood. Let the Humane Society go in and do its duty.

As THE TRIBUNE goes to press, there is a fire raging in the row of frame buildings including from Nos 12 to 22 South Clinton street. It originated in the building on the southern end of the row, and is spreading rapidly northward. There is a probability that it may be extinguished before any amount of damage is done, but it is not likely that more than half of the row can be saved. The owner of the buildings is a Mr. Noble. His loss cannot be given at this late hour.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 72; 8 a. m., 73; 8:30 a. m., 72; 9 a. m., 68; 9:30 a. m., 68; 10 a. m., 71; 10:30 a. m., 70; 11 a. m., 69; 11:30 a. m., 71; 12 m., 71; 12:30 p. m., 71; 1 p. m., 68; 1:30 p. m., 68; 2 p. m., 71; 2:30 p. m., 66; 3 p. m., 67; 3:30 p. m., 66; 4 p. m., 66; 4:30 p. m., 66; 5 p. m., 68;—in the shade.

THE HUB.

The Fourth—Aquatic—Balloon Accident.

BOSTON, June 4.—The intense heat in the forenoon, and heavy showers in the afternoon, interfered with some of the exercises. The fire-works were necessarily postponed. The rowing regetta consisted of five races, all of which were well contested. The first was for four-oared working boats, rowed on gunwale, distance three miles. There were seven entries. The "John W. Frazer," rowed by John Biglin and Michael Hayes winning in 2 minutes 33 seconds. The "R. S. Gilmore" came in second. The second race for single scull wherries was won by James Teneyck, in 15 minutes 16½ seconds. The third race was won by M. Fax and M. D. Lawry. The two-mile race for double scull boats was won by W. C. Butler and Ellis Ward. The fifth race was a six mile pull for four-oared caps treaks and shells. Barney Biglin and Michael Hayes crossed the line in 42 minutes, 51 seconds; James Connell and M. O'Brien following in 43 minutes, 12 seconds. Prof. King's balloon was swayed against the earth by the wind and burst. Prof. Allen's balloon met a like fate. The Coliseum drew its usual crowds.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.—Colonel Thomas A. Scott has contracted with Boffinger & Pegram for the transportation to Shreveport of all articles required in the construction, etc., of the Southern Pacific Railroad, from all points on the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

The Southern Pacific Railroad party, consisting of Thos. A. Scott, J. W. Forney, and others, returned last evening from Texas. A reception was given them at the Cotton Exchange to-day. Scott and others spoke. The road from Shreveport to the Pacific will be pushed through as fast as possible. Scott's parlors at the St. Charles were thronged during the day with citizens calling to pay their respects to the party. They spoke in glowing terms of the sections of Texas through which they passed.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—To-day being the 4th of July, operations for the week closed last evening.

Cattle—Owing to the excessive heat having a depressing effect, the market declined 3-8a5-8c. The very best on sale to-day are quoted at 6 5-8a7 7-8c. That ranked as first quality at 4 3-4a5 5-8c; medium or good quality, 3 3 4a4 1-4c. Receipts, 1,185; sales, 995.

Hogs—Demand good and a full supply at 5 1-2a6 1-4c. Receipts, 7,964.

Sheep—Dull and declined 1 4c; quoted at 4a5 3-4c. Receipts, 2,671 head.

Serious Accident to a Circus.

NEW HAVEN, July 4.—John Robinson's circus met with a serious accident at West Haven. While going under a bridge at West Haven, the bridge settled, and the menagerie cages on the platform cars struck. Six cages were knocked off and broken up. The lion and tapir escaped, but were soon caught. A cage containing fifty monkeys was among those wrecked. All the monkeys are loose in the woods. Loss, $10,000.

Fire.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The livery stable of Brockman & Scheeley, corner of Soulard and Seventh streets, was burned at 5 o'clock. Loss, $6,000 or $7,000; insured.

ALBANY, July 4.—There was a heavy fire in Tracey's liquor store, last night, doing large damage.

The Regatta at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 4.—In the regatta, in the single scull four-mile race, Gilbert Ward, and Dan. Ward, of the famous Ward brothers, John McKiel, and John Henyon, were contestants. McKiel won the race in 37 minutes 27 seconds.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 4.—Consols, 92 5-8 for money and 93 1-4 for account. United States bonds 5s, 91; 65s, 92; 67s, 92; 10-40s, 89 1-2.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A special London despatch says that General Sherman and Miss Nellie Grant stayed in Geneva but a short time, and received only a few visitors. They endeavor to avoid public attention. Their movements offered no ground for comment.

The *Herald's* London despatch says that the despatches of that journal concerning Livingstone created a sensation. The rejoicing was mingled with a regretful feeling that the enterprise of finding out the doctor had been left to a foreign journal. The Nile question is considered completely solved.

LONDON, July 4.—The American shipping in the Thames, Bureaus of American journals, and the offices of the bankers connected with the United States in this city, and also in Liverpool, are gaily decorated with flags in honor of the day.

Bancroft Davis has arrived here.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 4.—The excitement caused by fears of a premeditated Presidential crisis are abating. Thiers' determined stand has weakened the coalition formed against him by the faction of the Right. In the Chamber, Marshal McMahon has expressed his objection to entering a triumvirate unless such form of Government receives the sanction of a *plebiscitum*.

GERMANY.

STUTTGARDT, July 4.—The American Club in this city had a glorious Fourth to-day, and send greetings to their fellow citizens in America.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A special despatch from Matamoras says: For several days the revolutionary agents have been endeavoring to make the National Guard pronounce by offers of money. One agent was arrested last night and imprisoned. The guards have not been paid and are dissatisfied. The regular rigiment here is given no important duty. Ceballos telegraphed this morning that want of money retards operations on both sides.

POLITICAL.

Letter from Ex-Secretary of the Navy Welles Indorsing Greeley.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles has written a letter to a friend in this city, which is published in the *Times* this morning, the main points of which are as follows: "We were a good deal disappointed with the result at Cincinnati. It would be difficult to find a more disagreeable and objectionable candidate to three-fourths of the men who must vote for him, if he is to be elected, than Horace Greeley. But, while I have for a life time been opposed to Greeley on most subjects, I think him infinitely preferable to Grant. The question is not a personal one, and ought not to be so considered. The Republican party has performed its mission. Its organization is kept up and prolonged, not to promote essential principles or the interests of the country, but to subserve the selfish purpose of a few individuals who have their own ends to accomplish. Under these circumstances, a change of Administration is necessary. We must get rid of Grant's Grantism, and the hateful policy which, for several years, has been pursued, or our Federation system of United States will be entirely subverted. Let the Government become consolidated and disruption will soon follow. We shall be broken into sections and wavering factions. Grant has evidently no comprehension of our Governmental system, nor does he care much for it. To command and obey are his ideas of Government. He knows nothing of Constitutional restraints. The place he occupies he considers his right, a perquisite he has earned. Now, we must get rid of this man and his evil surroundings. Greeley is not the instrument I would have selected, but his election would be an advance and an improvement on the present state of things. A crooked stick may be made available to beat a mad dog. It is necessary we should dismiss minor differences and concentrate on one candidate. If we cannot have our first choice, let us have the best we can get.

If we elect a new Chief Magistrate we can elect a new and better Congress. We shall rescue the Government from unconstitutional hands and from military rule. Some of the extreme and impracticable Free Traders, as they call themselves, propose a new ticket. This, if it can do anything, will aid Grant and the existing evils. Why talk of free trade and revenue reform when the Government itself is in peril. I am for rescuing the Government and preserving free institutions before contending on mere matters of expediency. Grant has not one single qualification for Chief Magistrate. Greeley has some. Grant has some vulgar cunning, and is extremely selfish and avaricious. Greely has intelligence, and generous and patriotic instincts. If he is elected he will have a new and different Congress, and all Presidents are more or less influenced by their friends.

NEW YORK.

[To the Associated Press.]

ARREST OF THE WRONG MAN.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A Niagara Falls despatch says that on the evening of the 2d three United States offices visited Thorald, a small place about nine miles from the Falls, on the Welland Canal, and forcibly took with them a young man named William White, a ship carpenter of Chicago. White was pinioned and blindfolded. After going four miles in the country, it was discovered that White was the wrong man. White stated that the officers were after some Ku-Klux who was connected with the Greensboro, N. C., outrages, but says he will not pursue his would-be takers.

At the invitation of Chas. O'Conner, Eugene Kelley, Congressman Roberts, and others, Rev. Tom Burke, an eloquent Dominican friar, will address the mammoth meeting of Irish-American citizens at Cooper Institute Monday the 8th, with reference to the Orange parade. Father Burke comes from Memphis, Tenn., for this purpose.

TENNESSEE.

A Catholic Priest Requested to go to New York, and Preserve the Peace on the 12th of July—Railroad Matters.

MEMPHIS, July 4.—Father Tom Bark last night received a telegram from Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, asking his presence in that city at the earliest moment. It is understood that his services are required to restrain his countrymen on the occasion of the Orangemen's parade.

The following is the list of officers of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, under its sale to the Southern Railroad Security Company: Joseph Jaques, General Manager; Wm. J. Rose, Superintendent of the Western Division; C. Williams, Superintendent of the Eastern Division; Harry R. Ryan, Master of Transportation; A. A. Barnes, General Freight and Ticket Agent; S. L. Anderson, Auditor.

OHIO.

Death of an Editor.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—Wm. Smith died this morning, at 4 o'clock, after a week's illness, of cholera morbus. He was a brother to Richard Smith, of the *Gazette*. For nearly seventeen years he has been Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, which office he resigned last fall to devote his time to the Cincinnati *Price Current*, a weekly paper, of which he was editor. Mr. Smith was 60 years old. He will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

Arrival of Delegates at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—Some of the Mississippi delegates to the National Convention arrived to-day. Also a few delegates from other Western States.

How John Smithson Got a Dinner Under False Pretenses.

At the window of a trim little villa, in a neat little suburb—one of those tiny gems of houses with which the great suburban ring enclosing London is so thickly studded—a villa overhung by laburnums, and shaded by lilacs, with a garden at the back as big as a drawing room table, and a lawn in front nearly as large; at the parlor window of this little Arcadia, gazing wistfully over the trim little grass-plot there sat, the other morning, as trim a little figure as ever newly made Benedict could wish to call his own.

How pretty she was in her morning dress, with her fair hair, and her blue eyes, and her white fingers! And to any one there to see it there was a new look about the broad gold ring on her left hand, and a something in the way she fidgeted it with her fingers which showed a certain strangeness in its presence there, and betrayed unmistakably—the bride.

And so she was. She had been married three months; and, if the truth must be told, she was tired of it already.

Breakfast was over—and done. John's arm-chair (empty) stood by the fire-place. John's breakfast cup (empty also) stood on the table. And John himself was gone to the city, there to remain all the long dull day.

"It is so dull," said the little matron to herself; "it is so dull! John won't come home to dinner to-day again, I dare say (it's only cold meat if he does); and I shall be by myself all the evening. It is so dull.

Four hours later there was a knock at the door of the trim little villa.

Rat-tat! Sharp and quick it sounded, like the knock of a man in a hurry.

Rat-tat!

It was the postman. "Miss Arabella Smithson! why, it is for me," said the little matron to the trim little servant who had answered the door, "and John's writing, too. What can be the matter?"

"MY DEAR ARABELLA: Thinking you would be dull to-day, I have decided to bring some one to dinner—some one you know well, an old and true friend. I am sure you will do your best, for I may tell you in confidence it isn't every day he gets such a cozy little dinner as you can give him if you like. Your loving husband,

"JOHN.

"N. B.—Six sharp."

From that time up till 5:30 P. M., bustle and commotion, and high jinks in the cooking line, reigned supreme in the trim little villa. And when the appointed hour came, it was with an exultant, albeit a slightly flushed face (at the thought of the gastronomic triumph in store for "the old and true friend," whom her husband was to bring home), that Arabella ran to the door to answer her husband's knock. For, let me say in a whisper, this was an office she had not learned to delegate to the trim little servant.

When the door opened, there stood John, radiant, smiling, but—alone!

"Why, John," said Arabella, "where is he?"

"He, my dear? Who?"

"Why, the gentleman."

"Here he is, my dear," answered John, demurely.

"What, you?"

"Yes—none other."

"But you said I knew him well," continued Arabella, nearly crying.

"Well, don't you?" asked John with a sly twinkle in his eye.

"And he was an old and true friend," Arabella went on.

"Well, isn't he?"

"Oh, John, it is to bad, you—you—wicked —," and here Arabella fairly broke down, and burst into tears.

Of course, things smoothed themselves out after a while; John presided at the dinner, which was to have astonished "the old and true friend," and Arabella sat at the foot of the table. There can be no doubt that fellow John enjoyed the cozy little dinner he had obtained under such outrageously false pretenses; but it is a question whether Arabella has forgiven him the fraud he practised to this very day.—*Judy*.

THE BICENTENARY OF PETER THE GREAT.

St. Petersburg (June 12) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

A hundred years ago the Empress Catherine was celebrating the centenary of Peter the Great with Imperial magnificence. It then seemed as though the gulf between the Russia of 1672 and the Russia of 1772 were as wide as any nation's history could show. Yet there is, perhaps, an even greater gulf between the time of Catherine and the time when her grandson celebrates the bicentenary of Czar Peter's birth. Not to speak of mere extension of territory and development of resources, the serfs have been freed, trial by jury had been introduced, and the foundations of local self-government have been securely laid, through the increased prosperity of the village communities. These are glorious steps in the right direction,—at least in what Englishmen are accustomed to consider the right direction,—and they may well be followed by others of the same kind. But our business to-day is with the past and with the present rather than with the possible future. I must tell you about the ceremonials and festivities on June 11, 1872, and must leave to the coming race all speculations as to the tercentenary of the great reforming Czar. With much roughness of character, and with many harsh deeds to repent, Czar Peter was one whom the Russians may fitly honor even in their more advanced stage of civilization. He wrenched their forefathers out of semi-barbarism by his dauntless energy. He gave them a fleet, and an army, and a strong position in the councils of Europe. The memorable words of Peter himself, which are reproduced at the beginning of a popular life of the reforming Czar, written for this occasion, give us an apt illustration of the better side of his policy: "Learn! Work! I show the example. Let us restore our honor and glory and learn to conquer the foreigners in order that they should not dare to despise us. Let us take from them the sciences which enable them so much to excel us. Let us acquire shipping, enrich ourselves by trade, establish factories, make roads, dig canals, and translate all their good books into our own language." A noble programme truly, and one which leaves something to be done in modern Russia, despite the great progress which the Empire has made. It is not a little curious and characteristic that the victor of Pultowa speaks here of only peaceful triumphs. His greatest ambition was to civilize his people and make them thereby stronger in peace and war.

The guns of the fortress thundered forth a salute at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the troops were early under arms, and the whole city was early astir. There was a solemn service performed in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, within the fortress, at about half-past 9 o'clock. His Majesty the Emperor, the Imperial Family, and all the high officers of State were present at the service, as also were the deputations of the nobility and citizens, and of the "zemstvo," or council of the district. The Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg officiated pontifically on the occasion, whilst a guard of honour was mounted in the cathedral by the regiments Preobrajensky and Semenovsky, and by a detachment of artillery. Outside the cathedral were detachments of infantry and cavalry of all the regiments which date from the time of Peter the Great, with their regimental standards. Thirty-one guns from the fortress told that His Majesty the Emperor had placed a commemoration medal on the tomb of Czar Peter. Soon afterwards the whole brilliant cortege of Princes and soldiers, of churchmen and statesmen, with the ladies of the Imperial Family and a numerous suite, descended the Neva to a landing-stage on the opposite shore, in front of the statue of Peter. As the men-of-war's boats and small steamers composing the procession passed slowly along, every yacht upon the river was, at a given signal, dressed with flags, the fortress fired another salute, and loud strains of music swept over the glittering stream. It was a fine, breezy day, not too warm, and just what one might desire for a public ceremony of any kind.

When the Emperor reached the landing-stage he found a large force of his best troops drawn up in close order on either side of the approach to the Isaac Cathedral. This was the great scene of the day. Without realizing how very extensive are the public places of St. Petersburg, you could scarcely believe that an army of more than 20,000 men could be assembled before you with such elbow room, so to say, and that yet the whole affair should seem to pass off in a mere corner of the city. The huge cathedral, with its polished granite columns and gilded dome, stood out like a giant above the surrounding blocks of buildings. The Senate-house, nearer to the Neva, was bright with flags and decorations, and the graceful spire of the Admiralty glitted in the sunshine. An open space was kept from the landing-stage and the famous equestrian statue up to the steps of the cathedral, and there to right and left stood the masses of soldiery, their standards waving in the breeze, and their bayonets ranged with faultless precision. His Majesty mounted a handsome charger, which had been brought to meet him at the landing-stage, and, followed by his staff, rode down the line of troops. The drums rolled loudly, the shrill notes of the bugles rose high and clear, and regiment after regiment gave its hoarse roar of greeting as the master of all this strength and courage, and patient, steady discipline moved by with a grave and slightly careworn face. It is no easy task to rule a vast empire, when the ruler is anxious for his people's welfare. There was another loud roll of drums, and another general salute as the deputations already mentioned, and the procession of priests, advanced to the cathedral door. The ladies of the Imperial family followed on foot, according to Russian custom, escorted by the Emperor and the Grand Dukes, on horseback. Slowly they passed along and ascended the steps and disappeared within the cathedral, the Emperor and the Grand Dukes, and all the other mounted officers accompanying them on foot after a moment's delay in dismounting. I noticed that the horses were instantly cared for by grooms and orderlies who had been stationed in readiness. Everything was carefully arranged beforehand, and there was no hitch in matters of detail. The deputations remained outside on the cathedral steps, the rest of the procession found places inside, where a full choral service was being conducted. Now, the whole mass of troops and spectators was bareheaded, for, though at a distance, they were all supposed to be joining in the service. This silent participation of so great a crowd was very impressive, but the service may have seemed a trifle too long to those who were not near enough to hear the splendid singing. More than an hour passed away before the Imperial party came out again on to the Isaac Plain, and returned to the statue of Peter. Time fails me or I would tell you something in this letter of the march past of the troops, of the popular *fete* in the afternoon, and of the regatta in the evening. St. Petersburg has never had a merrier holiday.

Singing Mice.

It appears to me, from personal observation, that the phenomenon of the so-called singing mouse must be referred to some other cause than that of happiness. Two cases have fallen under my notice. The first mouse was caught in a live trap, and soon drew attention to itself by the peculiar sounds it uttered. It is some years ago, but I remember the huddled-up form which it assumed, and the apparent indifference to anything which it manifested. I forgot whether it ate food in captivity. It lived but a short time, continuing the sound in the presence of a friend. The second mouse was noticed under a sofa; and, when attempts were made to capture it, it would merely run to the other end of the sofa, and, assuming the same huddled-up form, continue the sound. This was killed while being captured; but both gave me the idea of their being diseased and wretched. I would rather refer the cause to disease of the respiratory organs,—in fact, call it a kind of wheezing. Something analogous to this occurs to an old lady of my acquaintance, who is liable to a peculiar affection of the bronchial tubes, which produces a constant twittering or chirruping, reminding one strongly and ludicrously of a bird. This is called by the lady herself "the little bird in her throat." There is also a resemblance between mice in this state and birds at certain seasons, which favors the theory of their being under the influence of the tender passion. A goldfinch, in particular, that was in my possession for several years, would, at a certain time every year, pull up his body and ruffle the feathers, keeping up, at the same time, an incessant twittering, increasing the sounds vehemently on my approaching the cage. I have every reason to believe that rats utter the same sound, but in a lower key.

SOME OLD TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

How Daniel Webster was Too Much for an Englishman.

Charles Lanman in New York Evening Post.

The recent death in England of Baron Dalling and Bulwer, recalls to my mind a little incident which is perhaps worth telling, in these days of excessive solemnity in making treaties. Before the end of Sir Henry Bulwer's mission as Minister from Great Britain to the United States, Daniel Webster came to the head of the Department of State. They had been personal friends for many years, and when they came together in the capacity of officials, the chief idea of the Minister was to obtain a modification of the treaty about the affairs of Nicaragua, which had been negotiated between Secretary Clayton and himself. For reasons that were quite satisfactory to Mr. Webster, he was not willing to consent to any modifications, and his chief idea, so far as this subject was concerned, was to avoid any prolonged discussions with Sir Henry Bulwer, while at the same time he wished to treat him with the greatest consideration and politeness. In June, 1851, Mr. Webster became much interested in some of our trout-fishing stories connected with the region of Capon Springs, and, sending for me on one occasion, he said, "I wish you to pilot me the way to the Virginia Valley, and I also wish you to see Sir Henry Bulwer, hand him this note of invitation to visit Capon, and tell him not only all about the beautiful scenery, and all that, but also that there is no better spot anywhere to talk about the treaties of Central America." I obeyed orders, and Sir Henry took the bait with great avidity. How Mr. Webster went to Capon, and how he made a speech there, and how he enjoyed himself, are facts which have been elsewhere described, but we have now to do with Sir Henry Bulwer. Accompanied by his secretaries he joined Mr. Webster at the Springs, and was quite enthusiastic at the prospect of bringing the great "expounder" to terms. An entire week had passed, and yet not one word had Mr. Webster uttered about the treaty question. Big trout and long conversations with the farmers and hunters of Virginia, who came by scores to visit Mr. Webster, monopolized his attention. Of course, upon the cool piazza of the great hotel the wily diplomat and the apparently blunt statesman had many agreeable chats, but they were about books and authors and natural history, and never a word about the modification of treaties.

One Sunday afternoon, when the weather was fearfully hot, and the writer was trying to keep Mr. Webster cool by reading to him in his parlor, a message came that Sir Henry wished to speak with me a moment. I hastened to his apartments, which were at the other end of the hotel, and being ushered into the office room of the temporary legation, I there encountered His Excellency, clad in only two articles of apparel, both of which were white and very thin, and he was seated on the floor, leaning against the wall, and fanning himself with true Oriental indolence. There were three other gentlemen in the room at the time, all secretaries, and allied to their chief in custume, and they were doing their best to read and keep cool. Sir Henry then narrated the fact to me that he had been ten days at Capon, but that Mr. Webster had not yet mentioned the treaty business, and he asked me as a special favor to try and draw Mr. Webster's attention to this matter, and see if he would appoint a particular morning when the business could be discussed and a final settlement be reached. I expressed my hopes, took my leave, talked with Mr. Webster, and—he blandly smiled. "We must," said he, "try for some trout to-morrow, and then, perhaps, we may find time to attend to Nicaragua." The time never came, and that was Mr. Webster's mode of attending to diplomatic affairs when disinclined to accept any modifications.

That Sir Henry subsequently looked upon this whole visit to Capon Springs as a kind of diplomatic joke, was well known to his friends in Washington, and, notwithstanding his deep interest in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, he felt that, under similar circumstances he might have played the same harmless game to stave off a heavy confabulation. In view of the foregoing incident, it may gratify the reader to learn in what estimation Mr. Webster was held by Sir Henry Bulwer, and it is therefore with great pleasure that we submit an extract from a letter addressed by that gentleman to Mr. George T. Curtis, as follows: "It seems superfluous to add any testimony of mine to the general appreciation of his great ability. But I often say that I have met only two men in the course of my public career whose opinions, in conducting business with them, invariably struck me as sound and just. Mr. Webster was one of those men; and his calm and comprehensive wisdom rose above all controversy, conciliating and convincing. In treating with him concerning the relations between our two countries, I have always felt that the honor of mine was safe in his hands, and I venture to think that he was equally sure of my respect for himself, and for the powerful State which he represented. Between us there could not have been a difference."

The Mikado of Japan.

For a Japanese, the Mikado is very tall,—I should say about five feet and nine inches. He is also slender, and, when walking, maintains an extreme erectness, which apparently adds to his height. When seated he seems more at ease, although, either from inclination or by rules of etiquette, he allows himself few of the reliefs of position and attitude in which his followers freely indulge. The expression of his countenance is remarkably mild and affable, though remarkably grave. His features have hardly any of the characteristics which are commonly recognized as Mongolian,—a fact which may or may not assist in elucidating the vexed question of the origin of the Japanese people, since the Mikado represents, by as direct and pure a descent as any living person can, the first rulers of the present dominant race. His complexion is a little lighter than that of the average masculine native, but by no means so clear as a majority of the women. His forehead is high, not broad, and slightly retreating. There is little of the ordinary Asiatic narrowness and languor about his eyes; they are round though not large, bright, and incessantly active. His nose is prominent, and possibly a little broader than the Caucasian type, but not so much so as to be remarkable. His mouth and lips are rather large and full, speaking still according to a European and not an Oriental standard. The chin is long, and recedes in a manner which might warrant a suspicion of lack of firmness, if the theories of physiognomists have any weight. A single glance shows that he has abandoned the ancient custom of shaving the eyebrows and blackening the teeth, although until recently, I believe he followed in these respects the traditions of his predecessors. Finally, his hands are small and as delicately-shaped as any fine lady's in Christendom. His feet were protected by thick slippers of obviously Occidental origin; otherwise his dress was all his own. His head was covered with the small, close-fitting cap, not unlike a Venetian corno, of small dimensions, in which he always appears in public, but, for the sake of convenience, without the distinct live-long feather, which is usually depicted in his effigies. His upper robe was of shining and heavy white silk, closely folded at the throat, with long, though not cumbersome sleeves, and loosely gathered together at the waist. The trowsers were of red silk, prodigiously ample, and of a texture so thick and inflexible as to appear artificially distended, and supported. Whatever may be said of his physical attributes, he unquestionably displayed on this occasion (a visit to the Imperial College at Yeddo) certain moral qualities which cannot be recalled without admiration. His endurance and patience are wholly beyond comparison. For nearly four hours he sat composedly surveying the proceedings (most of which must have been unqualifiedly dull for him) without giving a sign of restlessness, uttering a syllable, or even changing the gentle seriousness of his countenance. He did not even permit himself the relaxation of a smile, although one or two incidents occurred which provoked the unrestrained mirth of all who came with him. At the same time, he appeared in no degree indifferent to the ceremonies. He observed everything pretty keenly, and followed the printed programme with a watchful eye. The only sign of direct personal recognition which he vouchsafed was in response to a few complimentary sentences from the American director, Mr. Verbeck, at the close of the proceedings, when he courteously inclined his head. All having been welcomed, he left the hall in the same stately manner as he had entered, closely followed by his suite. Having privately reposed for half an hour, and eaten his simple noon-meal, he reentered his carriage, glanced at a few of the not-particularly attractive surroundings of the establishment, and was rapidly driven away in the midst of his troop of variegated lancers. A minute later the entire party disappeared through the massive castle gate, and the Imperial cortege resumed the simple industry of its customary life.—*Yeddo Letter to Tribune*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Viceroy of Canada receives $50,000 per annum, house-rent free.

—A Buffalo woman has already made $2,500 this season from her two-acre strawberry patch.

—A young lady of Margaretsville, Va., committed suicide last week because her brother was a forger.

—A shower of fish bones in the interior of New York is the latest recorded natural phenomenon.

—Three Arab laborers are working on a railroad in Massachusetts. They cannot speak English, but are reported to be excellent workmen.

—Out of the 9,000 female factory operatives in Lowell, but 500 can be scared up to join the Young Women's Christian Association.

—Two backsliders of the Shaker community at Watervliet, O., consummated their backsliding, and were married in Dayton, Wednesday.

—An Iowa man is still chuckling in his sleeve over the way in which he sold an unsophisticated brewer in his neighborhood by "swapping" his wife for a barrel of beer.

—Many persons have gained the impression that Congress, at its recent session, passed a bill giving a bounty of land to all soldiers who served in the late civil war. This is not so.

—Sensitive New England people are annoyed by urchins going in swimming about the wharves whose entire bathing suit is a rag around a stubbed toe.

—The venerable John Hale, of Maine, has just served out his third term in the State Prison, at the age of 84 years, and is ready to go for another horse.

—Boston is beginning to import Japanese paper clothing. The paper from which the articles are made is wholly water-proof; is thin and light, an overcoat weighing only two pounds. The goods are capable of being washed several times, and will last a number of months.

—We learn from Santiago de Cuba that forty-five persons were arrested in that city in one day, among them some Spaniards, because they did not take off their hats when General Riqueline, the Governor, passed by. They were set at liberty a few days after. The amount of fines collected is not stated.

—Asparagus is said to be a valuable medicinal agent in cases of rheumatism and gout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent, and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage.

—Newport is the most aristocratic of our summer resorts; Long Branch the most democratic and promiscuous; Saratoga the most cosmopolitan and fashionable; Richfield and Sharon, quiet and select; Lake George, select and substantial; Narragansett, genteel, fashionable, and a trifle shoddy; New London, exclusive; and Cape May, most dangerous, socially.

—The Boston *Globe* says, regarding the desire of women to mount the pulpit, that in Massachusetts half the women think they have a mission, and do not seem to realize that they have any work, and that there is only one woman in ten in that State who would not preach if she could.

—There is a curiously assorted married couple in Lone Pine, California, the husband being nearly fifty years old and the wife barely twelve. What is more curious, they have been married three years, and the wife, who is small even of her age, wears short dresses and conducts herself like the child that she is.

—Adam Easton hid under Mrs. Susan Thurston's bed at Omaha, and choked her until she was insensible, when she made a fuss about it. When her senses returned, he was bending over her, exclaiming: "My God, I have killed you, darling. I hope to meet you in heaven."

—Alexander Stewart has been acting the missionary in the Stock Exchange, and has attempted to humanize the Board by placing fresh-cut flowers in a handsome terra-cotta vase there. The "bulls" and "bears" furnished the vase by twenty-five cent collections, the young members contributing cheerfully.

—The word carat, used to express the fineness of gold, is so called from an Abyssinian bean, which, from the time of its gathering, varies very little in its weight, and for this reason is used in Africa as a weight in gold, as it is in India for gems and pearls. It is, with us, an imaginary weight, used to express the proportion of gold in a given mass of metal. Thus, if an ounce of gold is divided into 24 parts or carats, then gold 20 carats fine is that in which 20 parts are pure metal, and 4 parts silver, copper, or some other alloy.

—Fort Benton, the head of steamboat navigation on the Missouri River, is described as being a town of one street, with two stores and ninety-six drinking saloons. Indians enter it and steal horses from each other and scalps to boot. Everybody is on the "cut and shoot," and it becomes one to do as little "chinning" as possible. Taken all in all, Fort Benton is rather an interesting spot.

—The landed proprietors of North Germany have taken alarm at the rapid increase of emigration, and they are shrewd enough to use bait which soonest tempts the German peasants. They propose to offer land to the men who will agree to stay at home. Meetings of land holders have been recently held, in order to consider the condition of the laboring class, and appeals have been made to the Government for the adoption of measures to facilitate the acquisition of small holdings. It was argued, with much force, that if the German peasant could obtain his own plot of ground, he would not only become a permanent resident, but would also be the foe of the International Society.

—The hair on a healthy camel weighs 10 pounds, and is worth $100.

—A pound of copperas dissolved in a gallon of water is said to be the cheapest and most perfect disinfectant [illegible]. Thrown into [illegible], etc., a quart or two of copperas water will at once do away with any unpleasant smell.

—That railway axles break less frequently in summer than in winter is shown by the recent report of the German Railway Association, in which it is stated that during the summer half-year 55 axles broke, while during the winter half 77 broke, although the traffic was less.

—A New Zealand schooner lately penetrated a considerable distance up one of the rivers of New Guinea. Contrary to the general impression the natives, who had hitherto been supposed to be ferocious in their character, were found to be mild and gentle in their disposition. They were of the Malay stock, and had never seen white people before.

—There is some talk about the establishment of a Department of Commerce, to occupy the same relation toward the trade of the country as the Department of Agriculture does toward that of industry, or the Department of Education toward the public schools.

—A gentleman of this county recently ordered some negroes to cut down a tree which had been struck by lightning, but they positively refused to do so, stating that, were they to cut a tree struck by lightning, the lightning would strike and kill them.—*Columbia (Tenn.) Herald*.

—"Shall I make your tea strong or weak, Mr. Collyer?" asked an amiable hostess who graced a tea-table to which the popular preacher had been invited. "Strong as the kick of a mule," was the reply; and it may be that early experience gave a meaning to it, in the mind of the speaker, which the words were hardly adequate to convey.

—Common Council, yesterday, reduced the loan for the extension of Fairmount Park from $2,200,000 to $1,800,000, and passed the bill by 45 to 13. The loan of $2,138,000 for rebuilding Girard avenue bridge and culverts was passed unanimously.—*Philadelphia Press*.

—The chief local items in the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* are after this pattern: "Deputy Marshal Maloney, of Newberry, with a posse of soldiers, made a raid upon the residence of Mr. John Blease, in Edgefield County, near Saluda Old Town Sunday night, to arrest some parties charged with violation of the Enforcement act. They were four in all: Taliaferro Perry, D. M. Ward, John J. Barr, and another. Perry was captured without injury. John J. Barr was seriously wounded while attempting to get away, and the other two escaped."

—A specimen of a Mohammedan saint lately died at Samarang. His name was Sadar. Having, when 20 years old, lost his wife, whom he loved extremely, he made a vow to speak to no one, and kept it to the day of his death—that is, for 44 years. An immense crowd of natives, Moors and Arabs, accompanied him to his resting place. Looked upon as a saint by his fellow-believers, every one of them sought his friendship. He lived in a small and wretched hut, ate where he thought fit, either in a shop or the house of a native Arab, and was never turned away. He naturally never asked for anything, and when he took articles away from a shopkeeper, the Mohammedans thronged into the shop to buy anything eatable offered for sale there, for the sake of being lucky in their undertakings. His clothing, consisting of two sarengs and two bajos, were exhibited to public view after his death. During his life time he would never accept any money, and he died very poor.

A Wife's Revenge.

The Vallejo (Cal.) *Chronicle* tells how a long-abused wife retaliated on her drunken husband. The man, who was a painter, was in the habit of lying in his shop, drunk. She found him there a few days since in a drunken sleep, and, seizing a paint pot, she painted his face beyond recognition. She then took off his pantaloons and left him. When he awoke, he found himself adorned at one end and unadorned at the other. He stuck his head from the window and called to his neighbors for assistance, but they could not be made to understand his condition. He was obliged to wait until night afforded him an opportunity to go out unseen.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mlles. Nilsson and Patti, the eminent prima donnas, bear evidence to the superiority of [illegible] Standard Preparations for the toilet. So do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

Don't Slight your Teeth. Remember that upon their labor the health of the stomach depends. Keep them perfect, and, in order to do so, manipulate them with a brush dipped in the fragrant SOZODONT, once or twice a day.

Morbid Predisposition. Thousands of human beings are afflicted with an inherent predisposition to disease. They are the weaklings of the flock, in whom the vital spark burns but feebly, [illegible] will be likely to go out prematurely unless nourished and protected. To this delicate class, above all others, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an article of prime necessity. It imparts nervous energy, vital power, constitutional stamina, and those are the attributes that such weaklings require. Nature must be reinforced under such circumstances, or the machinery of life will soon run down. For the debilitated, the dyspeptic, the bilious, the rheumatic, the nervous and the despondent, there is nothing comparable to Hostetter's Bitters.

"Can't do Without It."—This is what the stage and horse car companies, and livery stable keepers, members of the turf, and all grooms and trainers say of the Mustang Liniment. They "can't do without it." And why? Because it infallibly reduces the external swellings, &c., which, under various names, impair the usefulness and value of the king of quadrupeds, and also because, for sprains, strains, galls, and other injuries to which horse flesh is liable, it is the most trustworthy preparation in the market. Yet these recommendations comprise only a portion of its claims to public confidence. During a period of more than sixteen years, it has been recognized as a specific for many of the most agonizing disorders which afflict the human family—such as rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, lumbago, headache, croup, sore-throat, earache, toothache, and likewise as a peerless application for cuts, bruises, burns, and scalds.